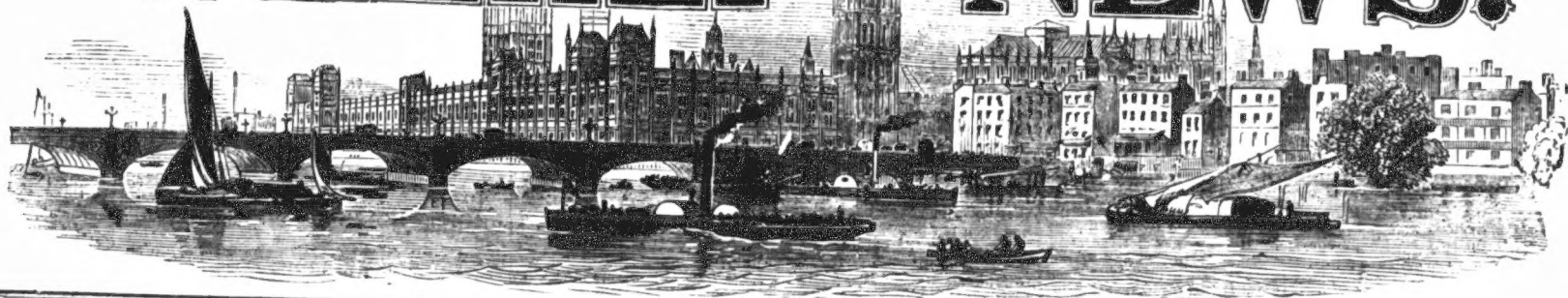


*John Buck 315 Strand*  
**PENNY ILLUSTRATED  
WEEKLY NEWS.**



No. 67.—VOL. II. NEW SERIES.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1864.

ONE PENNY.



THE ARRIVAL OF FRANZ MULLER AT LIVERPOOL. (See page 226.)



HIS EXAMINATION AT THE POLICE-COURT.

can be displayed great emotion.

With reference to the departure of Muller from New York, the feeling of the people was decidedly in favour of Muller, and when Commissioner Newton delivered his decision, and pronounced that the accused should be sent for trial, strong marks of disapprobation prevailed, and murmurs were rife to the effect that "Muller never should return to England." This put Mr. Tanner on the *qui vive*, and observing so strong a feeling in favour of the accused, he at once fore-saw the possibility—nay, the probability—of an attempt at a rescue. This never was probable except from the haunt, receivers, who are at all times subservient to the influence of the almighty dollar; and had Muller possessed money sufficient to pay for a rail they would have made the task of Mr. Tanner doubly difficult in securing his charge; as it was, this energetic officer had sufficient to contend with. He had to divert the attention of the people, and with this object he got paragraphs inserted in the New York papers, stating that Muller would be taken to England in the Curad steamer China, which sailed on the 7th instead of which he had arranged with the Human Company to provide in their steamer Etna accommodation for his prisoner. This the company did as well as it could be done, inasmuch as while they duly respect the comforts of their ordinary passengers, they took especial care that those of the as yet unconvicted man should not be neglected. They apportioned to his accommodation the hospital of the ship, containing six berths amidships, not certainly to his sole accommodation, but as well to that of Inspector Kerressey and Sergeant Clark, who throughout the tedious journey never lost sight of their charge. Until his arrival in Liverpool he had not throughout displayed the least emotion save once and that was when Inspector Tanner spoke kindly to him when at the police-office in New York, which the Inspector mentions in the following narrative of his journey out and home:—

The vessel made a stop

got him on board I told him it was customary to give him unnecessary pain, and that I had no desire to do anything to give him unnecessary pain, and if he would promise to subject himself to me, and to remain in that part of the vessel under the officers I had placed over him I would not put him in irons. He was very thankful, and said, 'I will do anything you please.' On the second day I asked him if he felt sick. He said, 'No; I feel very well, and like my berth.' He said the diet was very different to what he got on board the Victoria, and told me what was allowed the passengers. He said they had to cook their own dinners, and that it was common for some one to walk off with another's dinner, which seemed to amuse him and caused him to laugh heartily. He said that if the passengers on board the Victoria could not swear they would get nothing, but I do not believe from his demeanour since he has been in my custody that he was in the habit of swearing. I asked him if I could give him anything to amuse him. He said, 'I should like something to read.' I lent him the 'Pickwick Papers,' into the spirit of which he entered and laughed heartily. I have since lent him 'David Copperfield,' which he is now reading. He has never complained during the whole voyage. He has been in excellent health, and apparently enjoyed himself as much as anybody on board. On the day we left New York, a German gentleman came on board and asked me to let him have an interview with Muller. I asked him if he was a solicitor. He said he was not. I then told him I could not grant his request, and asked him his object in wishing to see the prisoner. He said he received a letter from a German society to tell Muller that when he got to England he would be defended, that his case had been put into the hands of Mr. Bead, and to caution him not to speak upon the subject of the murder, and that they believed him innocent of the crime. He gave me the letter, which I gave to Muller. He read it and put it in his breast; and sometimes while he is reading a book he will suddenly put it down and read the letter, and then replace it in his breast. Throughout the whole voyage the demeanour of the prisoner has been quiet, and entirely indifferent to his position. He has not once referred to the subject, and not above three persons have been allowed to see him."

The following is the correspondence between Inspector Tanner and Superintendent Kennedy, of the New York police force:—

"Mr. Kennedy, Superintendent of Metropolitan Police, New York."

"Mr. Tanner, Inspector of Detective Police, London. Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your note on the 29th inst., and to assure you that whatever has been done by myself or any of the officers in aiding you in the prosecution of your duty has been as much prompted by a feeling of respect for the department to which you are attached as by a sense of duty on our part.

"The ten sovereigns you have the kindness to offer as a gratuity to Detective Tienan, he will be permitted to receive. Very respectfully yours,

"JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent."

On Saturday, being exactly a fortnight after leaving New York on the return voyage, Franz Muller arrived in London. From Liverpool he travelled in the custody of Inspector Tanner and Sergeant Clarke, by an express train, which started at nine o'clock in the morning and reached the Euston-square terminus at about a quarter to three in the afternoon. In order to avoid public excitement as much as possible, the prisoner had been removed at half-past seven in the morning from the Liverpool Central Police Station to the Edge-hill Station of the London and North-Western Railway, where he remained until the express train arrived. There he was put into a compartment of a second-class carriage, and accompanied to London by the police officers who had him in charge. There having been a very general impression that the prisoner would be brought to London by the mail train from Liverpool on the previous night, and would make his appearance at the Bow-street Police-court next morning, a great crowd had assembled in front of the court by ten o'clock, and when it opened, people rushed in until the place became full, and the ordinary business was afterwards conducted before an audience to whom it had comparatively little interest. All the assurances of the police to the crowd outside that Muller had not come and was not expected until the afternoon were frustrated, and when the prison van arrived a great rush was made towards it, under the impression that he was among the prisoners. Disappointed in this, people lingered in the street for hours afterwards, and towards three in the afternoon, when Muller was next expected, the thoroughfare was well-nigh impassable from the crowd. Both at the Camden station of the London and North-Western Railway and at the Euston terminus hundreds of people had assembled long before the train conveying the prisoner was due, opinion being divided as to which of the two he would alight at, and the railway authorities being, or affecting to be, in equal doubt. The uncertainty, of course, had the effect of lessening the pressure at one particular point, which was great enough as it was, and strong precautionary measures were taken at both places by the police and by the officials of the company to maintain order. Some hundreds of people had congregated on the Camden ticket platform, and a telegram, preceding the arrival of the train, having been received there that Muller was in the last compartment of the last second-class carriage, a rush was made towards the lower part of the platform as the train, which was a very long one, appeared in sight. It reached there about thirty-five minutes past two and on its stopping, the carriage containing the prisoner was besieged by the crowd. Inspector Williamson and Sergeant Thomas, two detective policemen from Scotland-yard, entered the carriage and afterwards, with Inspector Tanner and Sergeant Clarke, in whose custody the prisoner was, escorted him to his destination. While the tickets were being collected the most eager curiosity was shown by the crowd to catch a glimpse of the prisoner, who, between Tanner and Clarke, with his face to the engine, and great excitement prevailed. Until the arrival of the train most of the passengers, it is said, were in ignorance of the circumstances that Muller was travelling by it, and it was not until they saw the crowd that the fact became known to them. The tickets having been collected the train moved on, many of the people as it did giving vent to their feelings by hooting and groaning. On arrival at the Euston Station the excitement was still more intense if possible, and the exertions of a strong body of police were required to keep order. The train was drawn up so that the carriage containing Muller was immediately opposite a side outlet in Seymour-street. There the Bow-street police van stood with

door towards the platform ready to receive him, and the moment he stepped upon the platform, which he did in a light, jaunty manner, he was assailed with groans. The officers, Tanner and Clarke, having each hold of an arm of the prisoner, hurried him across the platform, and amid a scene of tumult entered the prison van, which was then driven off amid many manifestations of popular indignation. He was driven by way of Hampstead-road, Tottenham-court-road, and St. Giles's to Bow-street. There the same intense curiosity was shown to catch a glimpse of him by the people assembled in the street. As the van passed along Bow-street it was guarded by constables on foot and followed by an excited mob. The moment it stopped in front of the police-station a fearful rush was made towards it. Some minutes elapsed before a passage to the entrance to the station could be made and kept, but at length the door was opened, and Muller alighted, amid a storm of groans and hisses, with a light step and almost flippant air. Mr. Durkin took him by the arm, but the precaution was unnecessary, as he looked a mere boy in the hands of the hooting with which he was assailed the least disconcerted by the hooting with which he was assailed by the mob, and to them his appearance was evidently disappointing. Slim, pale, short, with light sandy hair, and anything but attractive features, dressed in thin shabby clothes, and wearing a battered white straw hat, he had a very ordinary appearance. This opinion was freely expressed among the crowd, and a stalwart oostermonger declared, with unpleasant vehemence, that "he could fight six on 'em at once." Others declared their belief that he would not have done the deed without assistance.

In the inspectors' room, where Mr. West was in attendance to receive him, Muller was placed within the door. Inspectors Tanner and Williamson standing by his side, and his solicitor, Mr. T. Beard, being also present. He gave his name as "Franz Muller," and his address as "16, Park-terrace, Old Ford-road, Victoria," the residence of Mr. Blythe, at which he was lodging before his departure for America. It is usual to describe the property found upon a prisoner, and under this heading the only words entered upon the sheet were "A hat and a watch." When Mr. Darkin read the charge over to him his head drooped a little, and there was an appearance of exhaustion about him as he was being conducted from the inspectors' room, but on gaining the yard outside he brightened up again, and walked rapidly to his cell. Mr. Beard, who, oddly enough, was himself assailed in a railway carriage shortly after the murder of Mr. Briggs, was allowed to have an interview with the prisoner in his cell, accompanied by Dr. Jacob, a German, who is connected with the German Legal Society, which has undertaken the defence of Muller. The interview occupied more than an hour, and was of course strictly private, although Heilmars, a constable of the A division, who is acquainted with the German language, was also present as the interpreter for the German. The crowd in front of the court remained all this time. The crowd in front of the court remained all this time. Crown. The crowd in front of the court remained all this time. convinced that Muller would be brought before the magistrate, if only to be formally remanded. The crowd was not even dispersed by the pelting rain. As Inspector Tanner left the station he was cheered lustily. Then a call was raised for the cabman Matthews, but he did not present himself, having gone home with the other witnesses on leaving the Euston Station. Eventually the court being closed at five o'clock, and the re-appearance of Muller being deemed as impossible, the crowd quietly dispersed.

now regarded as impossible, the crowd quietly dispersed.

Captain Harris, one of the commissioners of police, inquired as to the treatment he had received while in the hands of the officers, when Muller replied that he had received the greatest kindness.

He slept well on Saturday night, and ate a good breakfast of tea and bread and butter on Sunday morning. For dinner he had some roast mutton and vegetables, and for tea the same kind of food as for breakfast. He maintained a profound silence throughout the day as regards the crime with which he is charged; nor, indeed, did he converse upon any subject, but employed himself in reading a periodical.

Before Muller went to rest on Sunday night a drunken woman was taken to Bow-street Station; and after being put in a cell she began to rave and use language certainly not the most refined. This being in the hearing of Muller, he lost, for the time being, that cold reserve which all along has characterized his demeanour, and laughed long and heartily. The more the woman swore the more it seemed to amuse him. He afterwards relapsed into his wonted reserve, and, lying down, slept soundly through the night.

He awoke soon after six, but appeared not altogether in his usual spirits—he seemed rather cast down than otherwise, and spoke only when addressed. Soon after six o'clock on Monday, persons began to assemble in Bow-street, with the object of getting a glimpse of Muller as he was taken across the street from the station-house to the police-court. By seven o'clock the crowd numbered close upon 200, and, as the throng was increased, Superintendent Durkin, in order to avoid as much demonstration as possible, deemed it advisable to take the prisoner across to the police-court without loss of time. He accordingly went to Muller's cell, and told him his object in removing him thus early. This seemed rather to please him, and he said he was himself thankful for such consideration.

A strong body of police formed a line across the road, and soon afterwards Superintendent Durkin, taking the prisoner by the arm, accompanied by several detective officers, walked quietly from one station to the other. Directly they made their appearance an eager rush was made to get a good look at Muller, but not a hiss or groan was raised. On the contrary, there were faint murmurs of "Poor fellow!" from all sides. The prisoner, in crossing, looked steadfastly ahead, and appeared glad when he found himself beyond the gaze of the multitude.

He was taken to the room in the court till the opening of the court at eleven o'clock. While there he seemed to lose confidence and expressed an earnest wish to see Mrs. Blythe, the person with whom he formerly lodged. Inside the court the excitement and eagerness to see the prisoner was intense. Every part of the small apartment was crowded. At eleven o'clock the prisoner, in the custody of Superintendent Darkin, was brought into court, and was placed at the bar. He wore a black Newmarket cut coat and waistcoat, and light trousers. His hair was carefully brushed, and he otherwise appeared to have taken some pains with his toilet. He looked very pale, and after he had taken up his position he kept his eyes steadily fixed upon the magistrate, and this, with his closed lips, imparted to his profile a frowning and far from prepossessing expression.

Punctually at ten o'clock Mr. Flowers arrived at the court, which was of course filled in every part, Prince Humbert and his aide-de-camp, and the Italian minister, being among the visitors accommodated with seats upon the bench. Some little delay, occasioned by the absence for a time of the counsel for the Crown, took place, but by a few minutes to seven o'clock all was in readiness to proceed with this important inquiry, and Mr. Burnaby, the chief clerk, declared that the speaker should be placed at the bar.

Amidst the most impressive silence, Franz Muller then walked from the cell into the dock, and took his position close by the side of Tyrell, the gaoler of the court. He looked very pale and sad, far more so than at any former period since his apprehension, and he kept his eyes partially if not entirely closed, only at intervals looking down at the spectators crowding the attorney's box.

The charge having been read over to him by Mr. Burnaby without eliciting any sign from the prisoner, Mr. Giffard, the counsel for the Crown (instructed by Mr. Pollard, the Treasury solicitor), rose to open the case.

Mr. Thomas Beard, solicitor for the defence, acting for the German Legal Protection Society, requested that all the witnesses except Mr. Tanner should be required to leave the court.



Inspector Tanner, who had taken his place next the witness-box, said he had taken that precaution already. All the witnesses were out of court.

Mr. Giffard then said: I am instructed, sir, on behalf of the Crown, to state the circumstances, very briefly, under which the prisoner at the bar is placed before you. On the 9th of July last, Mr. Thomas Briggs was unlawfully deprived of his life, by some violent means, in a railway carriage on the North London Railroad. He was at the time in possession of certain property, and it is enough for me to say that the prisoner at the bar was found dealing with a portion of that property within twenty-four hours after the discovery of the body of the deceased. It appears also that a hat belonging to the prisoner was found in the carriage from which Mr. Briggs had been thrown, while the hat of Mr. Briggs was found in the possession of the prisoner when he was apprehended on this charge. It will be of course for the prisoner to account for these circumstances, if it should turn out that the hat left by some person in the railway-carriage really belonged to the prisoner, and if the hat taken from the prisoner's box on board the Victoria should be found to be the property of Mr. Briggs. It would be affecting in me to suppose that you, sir, are not fully acquainted with all the other circumstances which have tended to direct suspicion to the prisoner, and which will be brought before you in detail to-day. I do not think it necessary to refer to them now, and you will probably regard the inquiry as one which must be further investigated elsewhere for final decision. I shall, therefore, at once proceed with the examination of the witnesses.

Considerable interest was manifested by the persons crowded together in the body of the court, to get a glimpse of the hat, the watch, the chain, &c., as these various articles were handed up to the witness-box to be identified. As the examination proceeded, a little trouble and delay was caused by the disappearance of one of the witnesses (Brierley), who had incautiously left the court, but who returned in the course of half an hour, another witness being taken in his absence out of the intended order.

The examination proceeded as follows:—

Mr. David Buchan, 23, Nelson-square, Peckham, woollen-ware-housman, examined by Mr. Giffard: My wife was a relative of the late Mr. Briggs—his niece. On Saturday, the 9th of July, the late Mr. Briggs dined with us. He was at our house about three hours and a half, and left at half-past eight. I went with him to the Nelson, in the Old Kent-road, where the omnibuses start from to Islington, and he would get out at King William-street, to go to Fenchurch-street Station. He was very well indeed in health and spirits when I parted with him. I know that he carried a large plain gold watch, and I am sure that he had it with him, as several times looked at it.

Mr. Giffard: I believe you are able to speak to the chain?

Witness: More particularly to the seal and keys (the articles were produced). I believe them to be the property of Mr. Briggs—the chain, seal, and two keys. I had particularly observed a good many months before this that a piece was chipped out of the stone of the seal. Mr. Briggs had with him a black bag when he left my house (the bag was here produced). I saw it opened when he brought it to my house. He then took from it something which he had brought in with him. Shortly before he left my attention was drawn to the bag. He was asked if it should be sent home for him. He said no, he would take it himself. On Sunday morning, from something I heard, I went to Clapton-square. I got there at eleven o'clock, and saw Mr. Briggs there. He was alive. I stayed till twelve o'clock, when I left. He was still alive.

Mr. Vaughan: Now, Mr. Beard.

Mr. Beard: No, sir, I have nothing to ask this witness.

Mr. Thomas James Briggs, 5, Warwick-terrace North, Upper Clapton, india-rubber manufacturer and waterproofer: My late father's name was Thomas. The last time I saw him to speak to him was on Thursday, the 7th of July last; I next saw him at about half-past two on Sunday morning, at the Milford Castle. He was at that time alive, but insensible. When he was removed from that to his own house, 5, Clapton-square, I accompanied him. He died at about a quarter to twelve on the Sunday night. I identify the watch produced as being my father's watch.

Mr. Flowers: Have you no doubt of that? Witness: Not the slightest. I have examined it just before coming here.

Mr. Giffard: Is it the one he was in the habit of wearing? Witness: It is. The chain, seal, and two keys produced were also his. The seal I know particularly by the piece chipped out of the stone. There is also an old key which belonged to his uncle, who bought the watch for my father. I had known the watch and keys for many years—as long as I can remember. The hat produced bears the maker's name, "Dignee, 18, Royal Exchange," and I know my father purchased his hats there. I do not swear positively to the hat, as I think my father's was taller than this. In other respects it corresponds, and is the sort of hat he usually wore. The stick produced is my father's. The bag produced belonged to my younger brother.

Mr. Beard, who had not put any questions in cross-examination to either of the previous witnesses, here asked Mr. Briggs whether he resided with his father? Witness: No, I did not.

Mr. Beard: Do you know if he was in the habit of writing his name in his hat? Witness: I am not sure.

Mr. Beard: Do you know when he last purchased a hat prior to his death? Witness: I do not.

Mr. Beard: You saw him on the Thursday before he received the injuries? Witness: I did.

Mr. Beard: Was the hat he then wore a higher crowned hat than this? Witness: He had not a hat on then. It was at his own house.

Mr. Beard: Can you tell us when you last saw him with a hat on? Witness: On the Sunday previous.

Mr. Beard: And am I to understand that the hat he then wore was higher than this one? Witness: Such is my impression.

Mr. Beard: And how much higher? Witness: About as high as mine is.

Mr. Beard: The hat he then wore was about two inches higher than yours? Witness: Well, about that, I should think.

Mr. Beard (to the chief clerk): Take that down. The hat that deceased wore when witness last saw him was two inches higher than that produced.

Mr. Giffard: Let it be taken, Mr. Beard, as given. The witness did not say that it was two inches higher.

Mr. Beard: I have no objection.

Witness: The hat my father wore was about the same height as my own.

Mr. Beard: Then let me ask you another question. How much is your hat higher than the one produced? Witness: About an inch and a quarter, I think. The witness remarked that the hat produced appeared to have been lined afresh, a circumstance which he had not observed before.

It was understood that another witness would speak to this point.

Mr. John Death: I live at No. 55, Cheapside, and am a jeweller. On the morning of Monday, 11th July last, a person came into my shop at about ten o'clock, and offered a second-hand chain. It was handed to me by my brother, asking me to set a value on it (it was the chain produced), as the prisoner wished to exchange it for another. I went to put it in the scale, and as I did so the prisoner turned to see me doing so. After weighing it, and closely examining it to see its quality, I told him I would give him £3 10s. for it, which he declined, as he would not give the 5s. I cannot recall the exact words, but they were to the effect that he "would pay no difference." I looked through my stock and found a chain nearly similar at £3 5s. It was similar to that produced, but which I

cannot identify, as it has no special mark on it. It has a mark by which I know that it was made by the same maker as that which I sold to the prisoner. When the prisoner approved the chain it was placed in a small box with my name on it handed to me for that purpose by my younger brother, a box in every way similar to that produced. It was made up in a parcel in paper and delivered to the prisoner. I then asked him what he would take for the 5s? He said a finger ring. I showed him a small second-hand signal ring with a white cornelian stone in it and a bead engraved on it. He tried it on his little finger. It fitted him, and he kept it on his finger and left the shop.

Mr. Giffard: Now, Mr. Death, you say the prisoner was the man. Have you any doubt about that? Witness: Not the least.

Mr. Giffard: Did you select him on the vessel at New York? Witness: I did.

Mr. Flowers here inquired if there was a chair at hand, upon which the prisoner could sit down if so disposed.

The gaoler replied that there was a seat in the dock.

Muller being invited to seat himself, accepted the offer with some appearance of embarrassment, flushing scarlet in the face.

Mr. Giffard: Is the ring produced? I don't find any trace of it in the depositions.

Mr. Barnaby (the chief clerk): It has not been found.

Jonathan Mathews, 8, Earl-street East, Paddington: I am a cab driver. I have known the prisoner about two years and a few weeks. I cannot say to a week. About the end of last year he asked me to purchase him a hat similar to the one I had the week before, and I did so. I bought it at Mr. Walker's, in Crawford-street, Marylebone. He used to wear that hat, and I last saw it on him about a fortnight or three weeks before the 9th of July. The hat produced is the one that I purchased. The hat was given to him in an ordinary blue box, with Mr. Walker's name upon it. I know the hat from its general appearance (pointing out the shape, and brim, and lining), and on the Sunday, three weeks before the 9th July, I had a conversation with him about the hat. I said, "The hat wears extremely well." He said, "I have had several since then." I noticed that the brim was turned up in a peculiar way, different from when I saw it last, and I mentioned the circumstance to him.

Cross-examined: That was my chief reason for buying it. The hat was in other respects the same as when it was bought, allowing for wear. I had frequently seen the hat, and had often put it on. If you want to know which side of the brim is turned up most, you had better measure it and see. I cannot say how many times I have seen it since I bought it—perhaps twenty, more or less. I cannot tell where my old hat is that he tried on. I never know what becomes of my old hats. Sometimes when I buy a new hat I leave the old one in the shop. If I want the band-box I take away the old hat. Sometimes I do the one thing and sometimes the other. A hat seldom lasts me more than two or three months. I have not bought a hat at Walker's since I bought the one for Muller. The last hat I bought was in Oxford-street. I cannot tell you when I bought my last hat. I do not keep a memorandum of it. I have bought hats since then. I will not swear I have bought more than two. I had bought one just before this job took place about three weeks. I left it in Oxford-street; I can't tell you the shop, nor the name of the maker. The maker's name is inside it most likely. I will swear that I never noticed the name although I have worn it so long. I had a misfortune with the hat I had before this one (producing it). It was run over by a cab. I think it was bought at Down's, in Long-acre, where I left an old one. This was in the day time, and I did not like to carry a box about all day, so I left it there. That was about three weeks before I bought the one in Oxford-street. I don't know what I did with the crushed hat. I wore it when I bought the one in Oxford-street. I can't say if the man noticed the state of my hat. It was no business of his. I wore the broken hat home, and I took the new one in a box. I did not notice the colour of the lining of either of the hats. I don't know the colour inside of the one I have in wear now. The one produced.

Mr. Giffard: He has not been wearing it lately, you know, having only just come from America.

Cross-examined: The hat I bought of Down's cost 3s. 6d., I think. It was a cheap hat. I cannot exactly say when I bought it, and I won't swear to a falsehood for anybody.

Mr. Beard: I must have a definite answer, and I shall want to know a good deal more from you yet.

Mr. Flowers: If he says he cannot fix the time I think his answer should be taken. People cannot always speak accurately upon such points.

Mr. Beard: I only want some approximation to the time. Now, sir, did you buy the hat that was crushed within three weeks or two months of buying the hat in Oxford-street? Which?

Witness: I have told you near about the time, and I can't say more. I've come here to tell the truth, and not to be bothered and bothered in this way. I don't know if it was within three months, but I think it was. I think it was in June. I do not know whether any one was present when I conversed with the prisoner about the hat that I bought for him. There may have been. People drop in sometimes. I first heard of the outrage on the railway in the middle of the following week. As it happened on the Saturday I think I must have heard of it about the Wednesday or Thursday. I did not know when I first mentioned it to my wife; whether I did at all, or whether she mentioned it first to me. I had not seen Muller at all after the day of the murder.

Mr. Beard now requested that he might defer the remainder of his questions to witness to a future stage of the examination, as the recent return of the witness from America had left him but little time to be prepared for all the questions he wanted to put to him.

Mr. Flowers: There will be no objection to that, if you wish it.

Mr. Giffard: Then I also will defer my re-examination of the witness till his cross-examination is completed.

Mrs. Ellen Blythe, wife of George Blythe, 16, Park-terrace, Old Ford-road, Victoria-park, said: I know the prisoner at the bar. He lodged at my husband's house about seven weeks. On Saturday, the 9th of July, I went to bed at eleven o'clock, leaving the prisoner to come in with the latch-key, as he had not then returned home. I saw him the next morning (Sunday), between eight and nine, in the kitchen. He used to sleep in the first floor back. I heard him go down before seeing him in the kitchen. He paid 4s. a week for his lodging, and had paid his last rent the Wednesday before his going to America. He sailed on the Tuesday after the 9th. I cannot say what amount he paid exactly. It was more than one week's rent, I think. On Sunday, the 10th, he remained at home all day, and did not go out till six o'clock in the evening. I remember Superintendent Tiddy coming to my house on the Thursday after Muller had gone, and I saw him take a piece of rag out of the grate. I gave the husband produced to the police. It belonged to the prisoner.

Cross-examined: I was in the habit of going into the prisoner's room during the time he lodged with us. He cleaned his boots. He had a pair of patent boots, and he used the piece of rag to wipe them with, I think. He was a very well-conducted man while he lodged with us. I saw him go out on the 9th, and I saw that he had the same clothes on that he wore the next day (Sunday), but I did not notice anything particular about his clothes nor in his general manner. In the evening he walked out with us—I and my husband. He had told us it was his intention to go to America. I do not know if he was provided with necessities for the voyage. I had known Muller before he lived with us—altogether about twelve months. On Monday evening, the 11th July,

he showed me a chain, but I should not know it again if I saw it. It had flat links. I do not know if it was the one produced, but it is similar.

R-examined: The one produced was similar (the one bought of Mr. Death). He returned home with us after the walk on Sunday night, and did not go out again.

By Mr. Beard: He went out again on Monday morning. Elizabeth Sarah Hirsch, examined: My husband is a tailor, living at 125, Jewry-street, Aldgate. I have known the prisoner for nearly two years. He formerly worked for my husband, but for the last three months had had a work-room of his own. He still continued to visit me. I saw him on the 9th July at noon, and he remained with me till about six in the evening, when I left him. He was going when I returned about eight o'clock. I saw him next on the following Monday morning, when he called about ten o'clock, and, sitting on my husband's shopboard, produced a gold chain from his pocket. The one produced is the same. He said that he bought it at the docks, and that he gave £3 15s. for it. He also showed me a plain ring with a white stone, having the figure of a head upon it. He had the ring upon his finger, and said he gave 7s. 6d. for it, and that it was gold. He took my husband's shears and scratched the ring, saying, "That's the way you test it." He said he had bought that in the docks also, when he went down for his passage-ticket. I noticed that he had a fresh hat on, which I had never seen him wearing before. He had his old hat on the Saturday. I said, "How extravagant you are, buying another new hat." He made answer, "That his old one was smashed, and that he had thrown it in the dust-hole." I think I should know his old one if I saw it. I believe it is the one produced.

This witness was not cross-examined.

John Haffs, tailor, No. 16, Park-terrace, Old Ford-road, examined: I have known the prisoner about five months. He lodged in the same room as I did, and I slept with him three nights before he started for America. I had previously known him at Mr. Repsch's. I saw him there on Saturday evening, the 9th of July. He said he was going to see his sweetheart. He had told me she was a girl in the town. I don't know her right name. It is No. 2, or No. 10, George-street, Epping. He asked me once to write to her, and I addressed the letter to her in the name of "Miss Hildridge." I saw him again on the Sunday morning following, when he showed me a chain. He showed me a pawnbroker's duplicate for a chain which I had seen him with before, and asked me to buy the ticket. Mr. Repsch said to me, "Muller is short of money," and asked me to give 12s. for the ticket. It is like the chain produced.

Cross-examined: He was lame when he left me on Saturday evening, and limped when he was walking. He had a slipper on the foot that was lame.

Sergeant Clarke of the detective police, examined: I boarded the Victoria on the 21st of August last, in company with John Tienan, an officer of the New York police. She was lying in the bay, about nine miles from New York—the bay of Staten Island. The prisoner was in the after-part of the ship. I took him by the arms, and Tienan said, "I am an officer of the New York police, and you are charged with the murder of Mr. Briggs in England." I explained the particulars, telling him it was on the North London Railway on the 9th of July, between Bow and Hackney Wick. He replied, "I know nothing about it. I never was on the line." Tienan searched him, and took a key from his right hand pocket, of which I took possession. The prisoner said, "That is the key of my box." From what the captain said, I went to No. 9 berth, and fetched a box, which the prisoner said was his own. I opened it with the key taken from the prisoner, and in one corner of it I found this watch, sewed up in a piece of rag. I said, "Is this a watch?" (it being at first difficult to tell what it was) and he said, "Yes, it is my watch." I then found a hat (reduced), with the maker's name, "Dignee, 18, Royal Exchange." I said, "Have you possessed these things long?" He said, "Yes, I have had the watch about two years, and the hat about twelve months."

The witness was not cross-examined.

Mr. Giffard: Upon this evidence, sir, I have to request that you will remand the prisoner for a week.

The inquiry was then formally adjourned till Monday next, at eleven o'clock, with the understanding that the case would be then completed, and the prisoner committed for trial.

A curious scene here occurred. Owing to the crowded state of the court, it was found impossible to get the prisoner out of the dock for a considerable time. During the delay he had a brief conversation with his solicitor, but at no time during the examination had he evinced any marked emotion. He was perfectly quiet and unmoved, although his eyes in a way were red throughout the inquiry, occupying a seat in the dock during the latter part of it. He scarcely looked up at any of the witnesses, nor was there the slightest alteration in the expression of his face as their names were called.

During the afternoon Muller was conveyed to the House of Detention in the prison van, a large crowd having assembled in Bow-street to witness his removal.

#### EXTERIOR OF THE ROYAL RESIDENCE AT BADEN.

At this season of the year, Baden is visited by large numbers of the fashionable world from the principal cities of Europe. We give an exterior view of the residence usually occupied by royalty when on a visit there. Baden is celebrated for its baths and mineral springs; but many visitors are equally attracted there by its notorious gambling rooms. The scenes daily and nightly enacted in these rooms have recently culminated in a violent riot, swords were drawn, the police called in, and the combatants with difficulty separated. Like many other such scenes, it was asserted that certain "ladies" were at the bottom of it; and now the police of Baden has interdicted ladies of the demi-monde from taking part in the amusements of that place. The following is the text of the official notification just addressed to each of them:—

"Madam.—In consequence of a measure adopted by the Grand Ducal Minister of the Interior, and the execution of which I am charged to superintend, I find myself under the necessity of interdicting to you the conversation rooms and the public promenade. If I inform you of it by this letter you will perceive in such a proceeding my desire to avoid a scene which would certainly be as unpleasant for you as for myself.—Accept, madam, &c., MULLER, Grand Ducal Commissary."

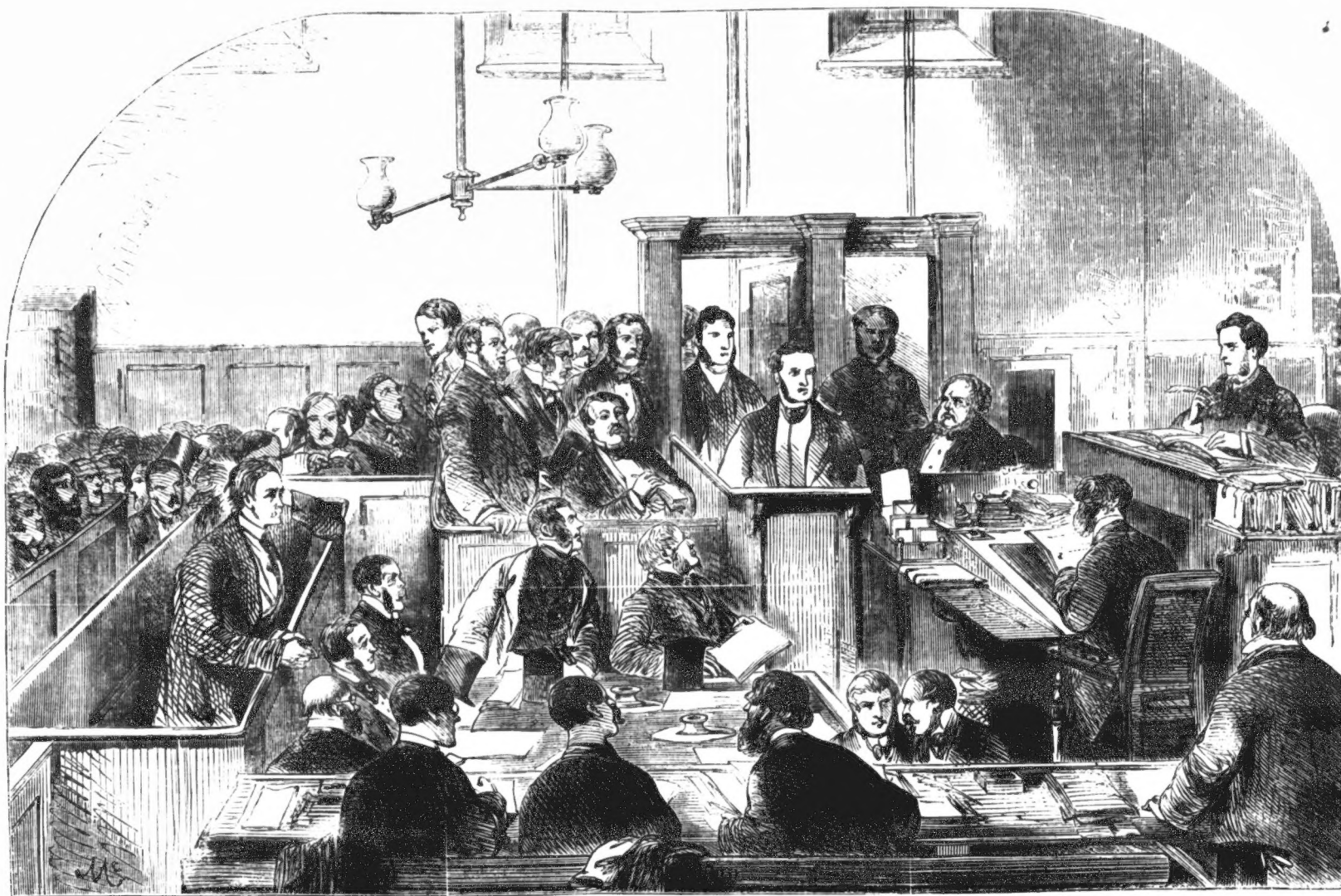
HEARTLESS CONDUCT OF A WIFE.—During an investigation, at Liverpool, into the death of Wm. Stephens, a rigger, it transpired that his wife had stripped the deceased's body of all the clothes which he wore, and had pawned them for drink. The case disclosed a wretched domestic history, drink being the prime cause of the misery which ultimately resulted in Stephens' death from pneumonia.

PUTTING THEIR PIPES OUT.—After a lecture recently given to the Operatives' Society of Berlin, by Professor Virchow, on the danger attending the use of tobacco, twelve young men stepped forward and declared that they would thereafter smoke no more, and would devote the money thus saved to effecting an insurance on their lives.

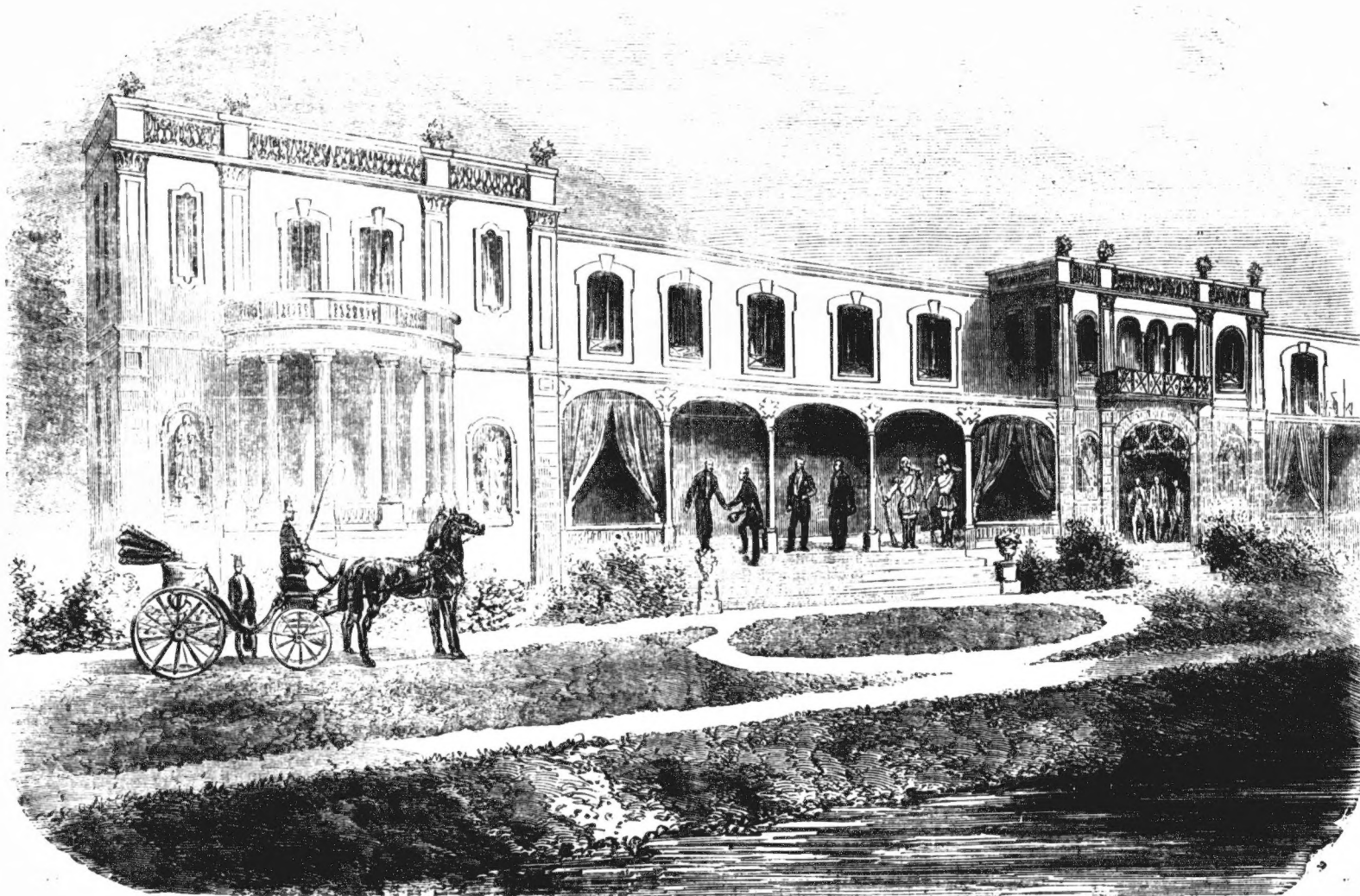
FOR TOOTHACHE, TIC DOLOREUX, FASCIAE, NEURALGIA, and all nervous affections, use Dr. Johnson's Toothache and Tic Pills. They allay pain and give power to the whole nervous system without affecting the bowels. A box, by post, fourteen stamps, K. & N. L. Chas. & Co., Clapham-road. [Advt.]

TEA—The finest tea is now supplied by Messrs. Miller and Baker, Tea Merchants, London, through their agents in town and country. These teas combine fine flavour with lasting strength, and are more wholesome than the tea in ordinary use, hence their great demand.—[Advt.]



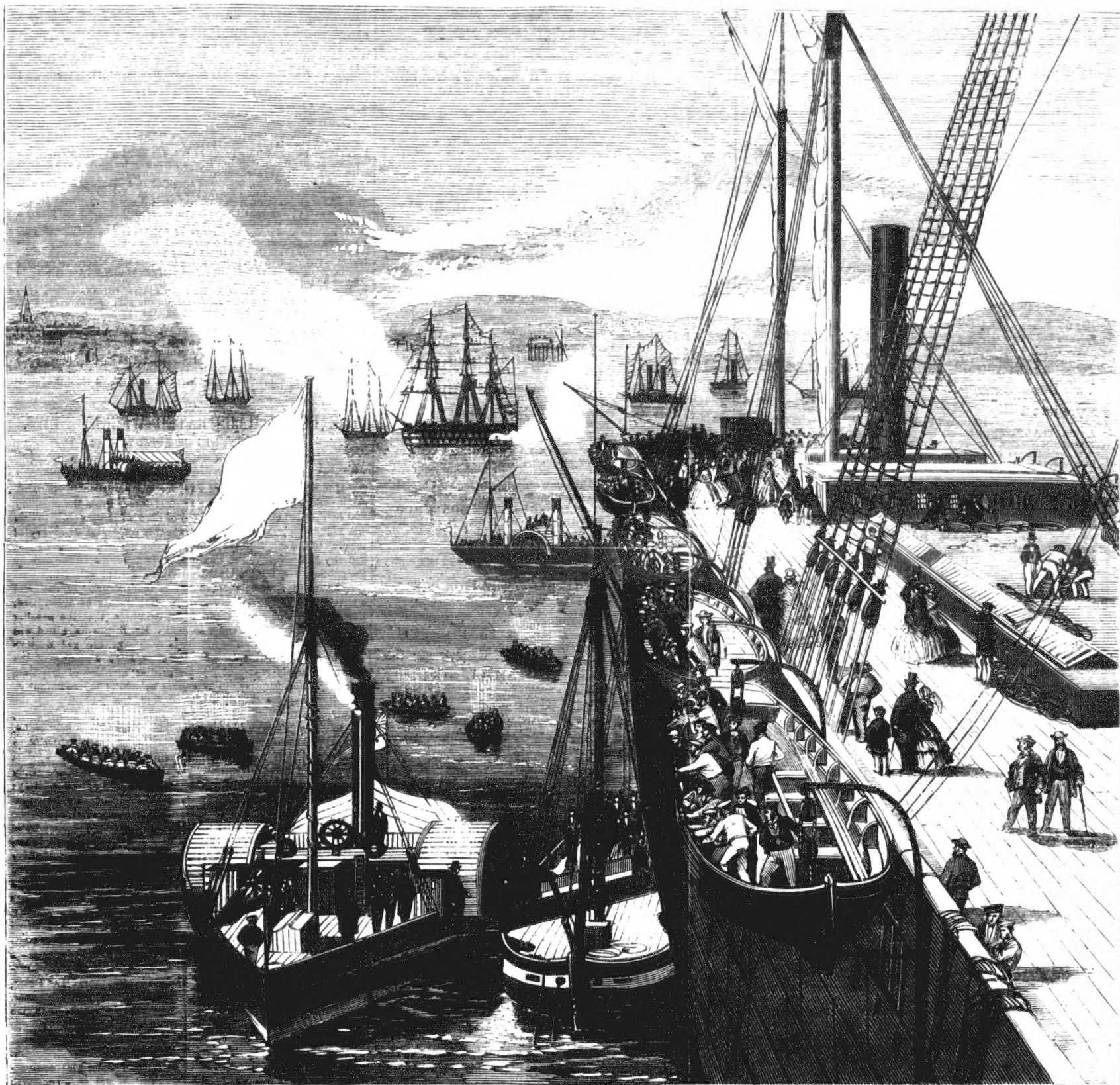


EXAMINATION OF MULLER AT BOW STREET. (See page 226.)



EXTERIOR OF THE ROYAL RESIDENCE AT BADEN. (See page 227.)





THE GREAT EASTERN STEAMSHIP AT SHEERNESS.

## THE GREAT EASTERN AT SHEERNESS.

ONE of the most delightful trips of the day is to Sheerness by rail, and then, by the steamship *Odin*, on board the *Great Eastern*, now lying off that place. The excursion trains run four times a week at remarkably low fares. We give an engraving of the ship above.

## MELANCHOLY DEATH OF CAPTAIN SPEKE.

WITH a feeling of regret which will be universal we have to announce the melancholy death of Captain Speke, which took place on Thursday week by an accident from his own gun, while he was out shooting partridges. Captain Speke, who was staying at the residence of his brother, went out to shoot on Lord Methuen's estate, at Corsham, near Bath, in company with his relative, G. Fuller, Esq. He was getting over a stone wall, when his gun, which was a Lancaster breech-loader, went off accidentally, and the whole charge was lodged with fatal effect in his body. He was apparently sensible for a few minutes, but was only able to say feebly to Mr. Fuller, "Don't move me," and expired in fifteen minutes. Captain John Hanning Speke was born in 1827. He entered the army when seventeen years of age. In 1855 he joined the Turkish Contingent, and proceeded with it to the Crimea, but his military career was not that in which he was destined to win distinction. He developed at an early age the love of travel, and particularly of exploration. With Captain Burton he travelled in Africa in 1854 and 1855, and was wounded dangerously by the native savages whom he visited. At the close of the Crimean war he projected a scientific excursion, but abandoned it to accompany Captain Burton again to Africa. This expedition was for general purposes of East African exploration rather than for the discovery of the source of the Nile, but the discoveries he then made raised in his mind that speculation as to the mysterious

sources of the great river, which a subsequent expedition, in company with Captain Grant, enabled him to prove a truth. With Captain Burton, in July, 1858, he reached as far as the southern extremity of Lake Nyanza, 8,740 feet above the level of the sea, and 2,300 miles from the mouth of the Nile, and he speculated as to these great waters being the real source of the river. He was not able to verify it then. The very day that he arrived home, on the 9th of May, 1859, he set about arranging a new expedition, to return and prove the truth which he felt he should be able to establish. With Captain Grant for his only European companion, he landed in Eastern Africa, opposite Zanzibar, on the 2nd October, 1860, and at once pursued his adventurous journey. He won the goal, and unmasked the mystery; fostered the truth he felt into a conviction, and returned to the fame which he had won. His news reached England in the early months of 1863, and he himself quickly followed. How he was honoured and rewarded is fresh in the memory of us all.

The coroner for the liberty of Corsham held an inquest on the body of Captain Speke. The inquiry took place at the residence of the deceased's brother, W. Speke, Esq., Monk's Park, near Corsham, to which place the body had been removed. The first witness examined was

Mr. George Fuller, son of Mr. Fuller, of Neston Park, who deposed: About half-past two yesterday I left my father's house with deceased for the purpose of shooting partridges. Deceased had fired off both barrels before the accident occurred. About four o'clock I got over a low part of a loose stone wall, and was about sixty yards from the place when I heard the report of a gun, and looking round saw the deceased standing on the wall. Shortly after he fell into the field, and on going to his assistance I found him on the ground with a wound in his chest, bleeding, which I endeavoured to stop. He was then sensible, and spoke to me, but did not long remain so. I stayed with him about five minutes, and then left him in charge of the keeper, Daniel Davis, and went for

assistance. I observed the gun lying by the side of the wall, one barrel, the right, was then at half-cock, the other was discharged. I heard very little report, and should suppose that the muzzle of the gun was very near the body of the deceased when it went off.

Daniel Davis corroborated the above statement. He did not see the gun explode, but seeing his master running towards the deceased, he went too, and found him with a wound in his side, and Mr. Fuller endeavouring to stop the blood with his hand. Heard the deceased groan once or twice, but could not say whether he was actually sensible or not. Stayed with him till he died, which was about a quarter of an hour after the discharge of the gun. The gun was a Lancaster breech-loader, without a safety-guard, but should think it was safe.

Mr. Snow, surgeon, of Box, was called in to the deceased. Found him dead on his arrival. There was a wound in the left side, such as would be made by a cartridge if the muzzle of the gun was close to the body. There was no other wound. It led in a direction upwards and towards the spine, passing through the lungs, and dividing all the large blood-vessels near the heart, but did not touch the heart itself. Such a wound would cause death.

The Coroner having briefly addressed the jury on their melancholy duty, and pointed out to them what he considered was the verdict they should return.

The jury unanimously recorded their verdict that the deceased died from the accidental discharge of his own gun. They also appended an expression of sympathy for the family of the deceased in their bereavement, which was a loss both to his family and to the whole country.

It is estimated that 90,000,000 tons of water per hour pass over the Falls of Niagara.



## MAGNIFICENT PICTURE—GRATIS.

No. 1 of the new series of

"BOW BELLS,"

Now Publishing, is

ENLARGED TO TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

With this Number is

PRESENTED, GRATIS,

A beautiful Coloured Engraving of

THE CHILDREN IN THE WOOD,

Drawn by the celebrated artist, L. Huard, and issued on tinted plate paper, for framing, to our readers. The descriptive Poem is by

ELIZA COOK.

The same Number contains

A NEW WALTZ,

By W. H. Montgomery, being the first of a series of original pieces of Music, which will be continued weekly.

With No. 2 is presented a New Ballad, by Albert Dawes.

With No. 3 is

PRESENTED, GRATIS,

A Supplement of New Designs of Fancy Needlework, obtained direct from Paris; also, a new and original Mazurka, by E. L. Glascock. (Mrs. Henry Arnold.)

With No. 4 another Supplement was

PRESENTED, GRATIS,

Containing a New Set of Quadrilles. With No. 5 is published simultaneously

A COLOURED STEEL ENGRAVING OF THE PARIS

FASHIONS

for the Month. The same Number also contains a New Ballad, composed by W. H. Montgomery; the Poetry by

ELIZA COOK.

With No. 6 is presented a Grand

STANDARD OF ENGLAND QUADRILLES.

Dedicated to Lord Randolph and the English Venetians.

With No. 7 is presented the

PET POLKA.

With No. 8 is

PRESENTED, GRATIS,

Another Eight-Page Supplement, comprising all the Newest Fashions and Patterns of Needlework, direct from Paris.

\*The attention of Ladies is specially called to the above-mentioned novelties.

OBSERVE!—No. 1, New Series, contains Twenty-four Pages, Nine Engravings, Original Music, and is accompanied by the Picture of the

CHILDREN IN THE WOOD.

One Penny; per post, Two pence. Send two stamps.

London: J. Dicks, 313, Strand, and all booksellers.

TO LADIES.

Every Lady should buy No. 1 of

BOW BELLS,

Now publishing, with which is presented,

GRATIS,

a beautiful Coloured Picture (worth 5s.) of

THE CHILDREN IN THE WOOD.

The Poem by

ELIZA COOK.

One Penny, through any bookseller, or remit two stamps to J. Dicks,

313, Strand.

BOW BELLS,

ENLARGED TO TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

A magnificent, original, coloured picture of

THE CHILDREN IN THE WOOD,

By the celebrated artist, W. H. Huard, and printed on thick toned plate-paper will be

PRESENTED GRATIS

With No. 1, new series, now publishing.

BOW BELLS,

For August 3rd, contains an entirely new and original Poem by ELIZA COOK, entitled

THE CHILDREN IN THE WOOD.

BOW BELLS,

For August 3rd, contains an entirely new WALTZ, entitled

THE BOW BELLS WALTZ.

Composed expressly for this Periodical by W. H. MONTGOMERY, with whom a permanent engagement is made.

BOW BELLS,

For August the 3rd, contains the opening chapters of an Original Tale, entitled

TWENTY STRAWS.

By the author of "Woman's Worth," "DORA EVEREDALE,"

Illustrated by Huard.

BOW BELLS,

For August the 3rd, contains

NEEDLEWORK FOR THE LADIES.

Comprising the newest patterns of embroidery, &amp;c., just obtained from Paris. Illustrated.

BOW BELLS,

For August the 3rd, contains a complete Original Tale, entitled

EDITH LANGDON'S MYSTERY.

Illustrated by Wilson.

BOW BELLS,

For August the 3rd, contains

PICTURESQUE SKETCHES.

Illustrated by Prior.

BOW BELLS,

For August the 3rd, contains a Portrait, with LIFE and MEMOIR of our

most celebrated English Poetess,

ELIZA COOK.

BOW BELLS,

For August the 3rd, contains the commencement of the New Story of

THE DISCARDED WIFE.

By the author of "The Chimes." Illustrated by PALMER.

BOW BELLS,

For August the 3rd, contains a splendid illustration from the original

painting by WALTER GOODALL of

GRANDFATHER'S VISIT,

With descriptive letter press.

BOW BELLS,

For August the 3rd, contains ORIGINAL ESSAYS, ADVENTURES, NATIONAL

CUSTOMS, and CURIOUS FACTS.

BOW BELLS,

For August the 3rd, contains SCIENTIFIC and EDUCATIONAL ARTICLES,

MISCELLANEOUS, VARIETIES, WITTY and HUMOROUS, SAYINGS and DOINGS

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS, &amp;c. &amp;c.

BOW BELLS,

For August the 3rd, Every Lady in the Kingdom should purchase this

Number, which contains a variety of information tending to amuse and

instruct the mind. THE WORK TABLE, THE TOILETTE and LADIES' GUIDE,

ORIGINAL MUSIC, PORTFOLIO GRAMS, HOUSEHOLD RECEIPTS (General and

Domestic); and a large amount of information for the ladies than can

be found in any other publication in the world.

BOW BELLS,

Important Notice to the Ladies. A coloured steel engraving of the PARIS

FASHIONS for the Month of September will be presented Gratis to every

purchaser of the Monthly Part, to be published August 31st.

NOTICE.

Enlarged to Twenty-four pages, with Nine Engravings, and Magnificent

coloured Picture of THE CHILDREN IN THE WOOD, GRATIS,

PRICE ONE PENNY.

Any person can remit two stamps and receive a copy post free.

London: J. Dicks, 313, Strand.

## THE BRITISH DRAMA.

Comprising

THE WORKS OF THE MOST CELEBRATED DRAMATISTS.

No. 1, Price One Penny, now publishing, contains

FOUR COMPLETE PLAYS—

THE GAMESTER. THE MAN OF THE WORLD.

JANE SHORE. LOVE IN A VILLAGE.

With Four Illustrations.

With which is Presented, GRATIS, Portraits of the celebrated

MR. S. PHELPS and MR. C. KEAN.

No. 2, Price One Penny, Published on Wednesday, August 10th, contains

FIVE COMPLETE PLAYS—

PIZARRO. DOUGLAS.

SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER. THE DEVIL TO PAY.

THE ADOPTED CHILD.

With Five Illustrations.

No. 3, Price One Penny, Published on Wednesday, August 17th, contains

FOUR COMPLETE PLAYS—

THE CASTLE SPECTRE. THE ROAD TO RUIN.

THE MAYOR OF GARRETT. THE INCONSTANT.

With Four Illustrations.

No. 4, Price One Penny, Published on Wednesday, August 24th, contains

FOUR COMPLETE PLAYS—

THE REVENGE. THE RIVALS.

THE JEALOUS WIFE. MIDAS.

With Four Illustrations.

No. 5, Price One Penny, Published on Wednesday, August 31st, contains

FOUR COMPLETE PLAYS—

STRANGER. VENICE PRESERVED.

GUY MANNERING. FATAL CURIOSITY.

With Four Illustrations.

No. 6, Price One Penny, Published on Wednesday, September 7th, contains

FOUR COMPLETE PLAYS—

A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS. THE HONEYMOON.

THE GRECIAN DAUGHTER. THE MILLER AND HIS MEN

With Four Illustrations.

No. 7, Price One Penny, Published on Wednesday, September 14th, contains

THREE COMPLETE PLAYS—

THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. THE IRON CHEST.

GEORGE BARNWELL.

With Three Illustrations.

SHAKSPEARE'S COMPLETE WORKS, bound, 2s. Cases for binding, 7d.

London: J. Dicks, 313, Strand.

## SHAKSPEARE, TWO SHILLINGS.

The complete works of Shakspeare, elegantly bound, containing thirty-seven

illustrations and portrait of the author, now publishing.

\*Clergymen and schools liberally treated with for large quantities.

London: J. Dicks, 313, Strand.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

		ANNIVERSARIES.		H. W. L. B.	
				A. M.	P. M.
24	S	Bayonets first used, 1693	...	8	8 51
25	S	Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity	...	9	32 10 12
26	M	Constantinople founded, 329	...	10	53 11 28
27	T	San rises 5h. 57m.; sets, 5h. 47m.	...	noon	
28	W	Electric Telegraph commenced, 1851	...	0	24 0 44
29	T	Michaelmas Day	...	1	5 1 24
30	F	Whitfield died, 1770	...	1	42 1 57
		Moon's changes.—New Moon, 30th, 10h. 43m. P.M.			

Sunday Lessons.

MORNING.

20 Ezekiel; St. Matt. 26.

AFTERNOON.

Ezekiel 24; 1 Cor. 10.

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

\*Correspondents finding their questions unanswered will understand that we are unable to do so, either from their peculiarity, or that our correspondents with little trouble could readily obtain the information themselves.

\*All communications for the Editor must contain name and address. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned.

PUBLISHING DEPARTMENT.—All letters to be addressed to MR. JOHN DICKS, 313, Strand. Persons unable to procure the PENNY ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS from news-vendors, or agents, may forward the amount for a single number, or for a term of subscription, by money order, payable to Mr. DICKS, so as to receive the journal direct from the office. A Quarter's Subscription is 2s. 2d. for the STAMPED EDITION. It is particularly requested that Subscribers will send their address in full to prevent miscarriage of the paper. The termination of a Subscription will be indicated by the journal being sent in a blue wrapper. Receipt stamps cannot be received in payment of a subscription to this journal.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.—THE PENNY ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS and REYNOLDS'S NEWSPAPER sent post-free to any part of the United Kingdom for three penny postage stamps. Persons wishing to subscribe for a quarter, so as to receive the two newspapers through the post, may remit a subscription of 2s. 3d. to Mr. JOHN DICKS, at the Office, 313, Strand.

JANE W.—It is not sufficient that your husband should have kept away from you for a number of years, to enable you to marry again: you must have some actual proof or else very strong presumptive evidence that he is dead. Otherwise you must obtain a divorce, for which his long desertion is sufficient ground. An ordinary case of divorce in the hands of a respectable solicitor costs about £30. We can recommend you a respectable and intelligent lawyer, if you will forward us your address.

A YOUTH.—You want to know whether we would advise you to emigrate, and you tell us scarcely anything about your education, means, temper, social position, requirements, &amp;c. How on earth can we advise you? If we were intimate with you, we should be careful how we advised you on so delicate and difficult a matter—but how much more guarded must we be how we presume to proffer any counsel to a perfect stranger? It is a point on which you ought either to give us the minutest details in respect to yourself, or else fall back on the advice of your friends.

"THE GOLDEN BOOK."—This little work can be obtained post free, from Mr. Walter, No. 8, Grafton-place, Euston-square, by sending him four postage stamps. The list of maladies, diseases, affections, &amp;c., for which it suggests cures or remedies, are all alphabetically arranged.

S. D.—Procure "The Self-Instructor," by Mr. G. W. M. Reynolds. It can be obtained by sending fourteen postage-stamps to Mr. Dicks, at our Office, No. 313, Strand. Persons of defective education can improve themselves exceedingly by its use. Indeed, it contains all the requisite lessons to constitute the groundwork of a really good education. The French language can be self-taught by its aid in a very short time, with the help of a dictionary and a grammar.

PATRIOT.—The dismemberment of Poland was commenced by Catherine in 1772, and completed in 1795.

ROBERT T.—Apply to Mr. P. Corri, theatrical agent, Bow-street. We know of no better caterer for an out-door feast.

S. V.—Philip Astley was originally a cavalry officer. He commenced horsemanship in 1769 in an open field at Lambeth. He built his first theatre partly with 60l, the produce of an unowned diamond ring, which he found on Westminster Bridge.

MANILLA.—The quantity of tobacco imported into the United Kingdom in the twelve months ended December last was 51,318,280 pounds, unmanufactured; of manufactured, the quantity imported was 3,803,168. The revenue derived from tobacco in the year was nearly six millions sterling.

DRAMATICS.—The supposed first play in print—"The Wedding," printed in 1679—was performed at the Cockpit Theatre, Drury-lane. R. F.—Bishop and Williams, for the murder of the Italian boy, were hanged at Newgate on the 5th of December, 1831.

RESEARCH.—John Kemble fought a duel with Mr. Aiken in 1792; but they did not hurt each other.

N. C.—Fourpenny pieces were first issued in 1842.

A GARDENER.—The dahlia, we believe, was first introduced into this country in 1803, and came from China.

B. R.—Rue was originally placed in the dock where prisoners were tried as a disinfectant, the fever contracted in the filthy cells not unfrequently communicating to the persons in the court.

LOTA.—The ballad of "My Pretty Jane" was written by Mr. Fitzball, the music by Sir Henry Bishop. It was first sung, we believe, at Vauxhall Gardens, about the year 1830.

QUERY.—A person having been once acquitted on a charge of murder cannot be tried a second time for the same offence.

T. B.—As a general rule it may be laid down that the wilful disobedience on the part of a servant of any lawful order of the master will justify a discharge without a month's notice.

COMEDY.—The author of the comedy of "Maid and Bachelors" was Sir Lumley Streffington. He also produced "The Sleeping Beauty," performed some years since at Drury Lane Theatre.

JUNIOR.—The children of a person dying intestate take his property among them in equal shares. If the eldest declines administration, it may be taken by any of the others.

P. C.—The Brunswick Theatre, Wells-square, fell, three days after it was built, during a day rehearsal, on the 25th of February, 1838. Ten persons were killed, including the proprietor, Mr. D. S. Maurice.

W. F.—A careful research of unrepealed Acts of Parliament will show that a tender of copper above 6d. is not a legal tender.

FLORA.—The notion that the older the seed of the balsam the more double the blossom, is a fallacy. The seed of the previous autumn is invariably the best.

BREVET.—The Life Guards have not been out of England since the termination of the French war.

## THE PENNY ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1864.

REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

On Monday, Francis Muller, was, for the first time in England, confronted with the witnesses against him. From the mystery that surrounded the crime for eight or nine days after Mr. Briggs was found dying on the railroad track, the accidental discovery of the clue to the supposed perpetrator of the deed, the long pursuit and the final capture, the unusual interest shown in the case by the public is very intelligible. Up to this stage the crime has been surrounded by circumstances that seem more like the invention of a novelist than an actual occurrence. But it may be anticipated, now that the whole case assumes a new phase, that the peculiar feeling excited by the manner in which Mr. Briggs was killed will be somewhat allayed. The hundreds who have thronged Euston-square and Bows-street for a chance of catching a glimpse of the prisoner scarcely represent the far greater numbers of a public much less demonstrative. The calmer section of the community, knowing that the case is at last before the tribunals of the country, will cease to perplex themselves with questions as to how such an atrocity could have been committed. The apprehension, which at one period had almost deepened into terror, lest society had no efficient protection against new forms of crime is materially weakened. Every one was ready to contribute some aid or suggestion towards tracing the mystery; but the moment evidence enough was obtained to enable the police authorities to act, the first feverish excitement ceased. The public mind has recovered its balance, and is again able to judge coolly of facts. It is evidence only that can now determine men's opinions of the prisoner's guilt or innocence. The examination of Monday was conducted with all the moderation and impartiality of English criminal procedure. For the prosecution nothing was stated beyond a bare and even meagre outline of the facts. The witnesses gave the same testimony previously heard before the coroner. Some of them were freely cross-examined by the prisoner's advocates, who, we must presume, did all he could to shake that testimony; but in the exercise of his discretion, he declined to subject most of the witnesses to any cross-examination whatever. Among those exempted from the test was Mr. Death, the jeweller, and others whose evidence is not, less important. That the German Association should provide Muller with the means of his defence is perfectly fair and unobjectionable. No one would wish to place any obstacle in the way of the prisoner being assisted by the best legal skill the association can command. But the impression they have produced on the public mind is that something more than this was to be attempted. It has been rumoured that the case of Muller was to be treated as if German honour were involved in obtaining his acquittal. If such a feeling has ever existed, nothing could be more unfortunate than its exhibition. It would force into the proceedings matters quite extraneous to the case, and excite needless antagonism, above all things to be avoided in such a body as a mixed jury of Englishmen and foreigners. We hope we may rank the idea of such a defence, "on the ground of nationality," as inspired only by an apprehension which the conduct of the authorities is most effectually removing. It may tend to allay the fears of the too sensitive Germans to remind them that the impression made by the crime with which Muller is charged has been surpassed by the excitement produced by the deeds of many English criminals. Such a general feeling is the rule as to all crimes that strongly affect the mind, not an exception because the perpetrator is a foreigner. If the advocate of Muller has a clear and complete answer to all the points of evidence that tell against the prisoner, the proof in his favour may be offered with the certainty of having the full importance attached to it. No portion of the defence was offered on Monday, and possibly it may be wholly reserved for the trial.

FIFTEEN railway accidents, with their causes, incidents, and results, are carefully chronicled and philosophically discussed in a paper issued from the Board of Trade. It has become a regular practice, which ought to be very satisfactory to the human freight of excursion waggons, that as soon as a smash has happened, and while the delinquent engine is yet hissing and spluttering among the ruins of the broken carriages, Captain Tyler, or Captain Rich, or Colonel Yolland appears upon the scene, and with full powers and all the necessary knowledge of every mystery of railway craft inquires into the whole mischief, and makes a full and lucid report of it to the Board of Trade. What "my lords" do upon re-



ceiving this report does not clearly appear. Whether, indeed, anybody ever reads these really valuable reports, whether they are much studied at the Board of Trade, or by the secretaries and directors to whom copies are addressed, may, as we fear, be doubted. Inconvenient statements seldom attract much attention unless under the dread that they may be but the preceding shadows of disagreeable acts. The probability is that Colonel Yolland and Captain Tyler, although writing always what well deserves careful attention, write but too often for the waste-paper basket. Yet, if there should be an intending excursionist of unstrung nerves just contemplating the purchase of a cheap ticket to some far-off place, and doubtful as to the nature of the danger to which he is about to subject himself, we can recommend to him these thirty-seven pages of descriptive matter and these three diagrams of the fragments of exploded engines as good sensational reading between the purchase of the ticket and the day of departure. With very small talent for generalization, he will be able, after turning over the pages, to class the perils he is about to affront. First, there are the perils of the permanent way, and he will learn that "longitudinal irregularity in the level of the rails" is an ordinary reason for the engine "leaving the rails," and that Captain Tyler is constantly reporting upon accidents arising from "trenail fastenings," which seem to be specially productive of this longitudinal irregularity. As Captain Tyler's reports have hitherto failed to extirpate the trenail fastenings, we do not see what is to be done under this head by the excursionist except to put up a prayer against trenail fastenings in general and every longitudinal irregularity in particular. Having made up his mind to endure the risk of the permanent rail, the danger from a recalcitrant locomotive will next come before him. These diagrams will show him exactly how they burst. It may, however, be consolatory to him to know that Captain Tyler thinks "there is no reason, in the present state of our knowledge, for the explosion of a locomotive from any cause." But the occurrence of three explosions in one month on passenger railways shows, nevertheless, that they do explode. There is an instance of a smash occurring from a "flying shunt," which will be very pleasant reading to our nervous friend. A flying shunt is defined to be "the sudden turning the engine upon one line and the waggon upon another while all are in motion," a very delicate operation, upon the success of which our excursionist may be made to stake his life without his consent being asked to the wager. Then come the countless dangers arising from the trains being late. In cases of collisions and flying shunts the trains are always late. Our friend had better shut his eyes to this class of perils, and comfort himself by recollecting that in railway accident actions a sensible jurymen invariably now asks whether the train was late, and, if it was, trebles the damages he would otherwise have given. It is too terrible a reflection that if during all the six weeks of our friend's projected tour any one signalman should omit to make the signal at the proper moment, or any one engine-driver should omit to see it at the proper moment, then our friend may never come back again. His fate momentarily depends upon the manipulation of those little lever handles he will be constantly passing. With all these chances against the railway traveller, the wonder would seem to be that he ever gets to his journey's end with his bones unbroken. It would appear that, after calculating for the temptation to cheapness and bad workmanship, and for low wages and the ignorance of the class which alone low wages can buy, the wonderful fact is that sooner or later the passenger generally does get to his journey's end, and that the evils so possible are in reality scarcely appreciable.

## Notes of the Week.

On Saturday, Mr. W. Carter held an inquest in the board-room of the Wandsworth Union Workhouse on the body of Ann Egg, aged forty-nine, a married woman, living at No. 3, Sterlings-avenue, Bridge-road, Battersea. It appeared in evidence that on the previous Thursday evening the deceased was taken to Battersea station on a charge of "being drunk and incapable." She was placed in one of the cells, and on being visited by Sergeant Featherston at two o'clock in the morning he found her lying on the floor bleeding from a wound in the head. Dr. Richardson, the police divisional surgeon, promptly attended, and dressed the wound, which he found was a very slight one. However, her symptoms changed, which induced the doctor to remain with her, but she died in a short time afterwards. The jury returned a verdict of death from apoplexy, brought on by excessive drinking, and added that there was no blame attached to the police; on the contrary, they had behaved with great attention and kindness.

On Sunday morning a brig, with flag flying, came to an anchor on the Crusader Sandbank, off Blackpool. The wind at the time was blowing fiercely from W.S.W. It was a few minutes before high water, and it was evident that soon after the tide began to ebb the vessel would strike the bank and become a total wreck. The new lifeboat stationed there by the National Lifeboat Institution a few weeks since, was thereupon promptly manned and launched amid the cheers of an immense concourse of spectators. A very high sea was rolling at the time, and the boat had to contend with a heavy surf; but through the exertions of her gallant crew she got successfully into deep water, amid the reiterated cheers of the lookers-on. She was pulled straight for the vessel, which she reached in fifty minutes from the time of being launched. Some sailing-boats from Fleetwood were on their way home, and made for the vessel, and one of them heaved her just before the lifeboat, but was unable to effect a communication with her. At this moment the vessel parted cable, but with the assistance of the lifeboat, one of the men out of the sailing boat was got on to the brig, which then went on to Fleetwood. The vessel proved to be the S. Michael, bound from Havre for Fleetwood, but the captain was in ignorance of the coast he had reached. The lifeboat safely landed her crew after they had faced the heavy sea for more than three hours. They were heartily welcomed on their return by the vast multitude of people that had congregated, and who could not have numbered less than 10,000. This is the first service performed by this lifeboat since she was placed here in July last, and her coxswain reports that she behaved admirably both on her way to the vessel and under canvas home. Her coat was presented to the institution, in memory of the late Mr. R. W. Hopkins, by his widow and daughter.

A SCENE of rare occurrence took place in the Manchester Cathedral on Sunday morning. During the reading of banns by the Rev. Mr. Troutbeck, a woman rose from her seat, and when two names were mentioned, she said in a loud tone of voice, "I forbid that." She was requested by one of the apparitors to make her objection in the vestry after service, and she resumed her place. The scene caused some commotion in the crowded church.

## Foreign News.

### FRANCE.

The *Patrie* says:—"Several journals have spoken of the marriage of the young King of the Hellenes with a daughter of the Emperor of Russia. That news must be incorrect, for the Emperor Alexander has only one daughter, the Grand Duchess Maria Alexandrovna, born on the 5th of October, 1853, and consequently, only eleven years of age."

The *Gazette du Pays Basile* states, from what it considers an authentic source, that the King of Prussia recently affirmed in a positive manner, and with an expression of satisfaction, that the recognition and accession of the Prince of Augustenburg was decided on, and that it would take place shortly. This affirmation is said to have been made in the presence of Count de Bismarck, who listened without saying a word.

The *Vigie* of Dieppe states that lately, as a boy named Nethias was looking at the fishermen on the pier, he fell into the Duquesne dock, where the water is deep. Listening only to the voice of pity, another child, aged fourteen, Isaac D'Olier Lees, native of Dublin, threw aside his fishing-rod, and sprang resolutely into the water. The child was nearly exhausted, when the boy succeeded, not without much effort, in holding him up in the water till they were both taken into a boat. The Mayor of Dieppe has announced his intention to present a silver medal to young Lees. This latter is the second son of Dr. O'Leary Lees, of Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin.

### DENMARK.

A letter from Copenhagen has the following:—"The *Dagblad* is of course dissatisfied with the existing state of things; it cannot comprehend what it calls the apathy of the nation about the Conference at Vienna, not having succeeded apparently in convincing itself of the entire helplessness of the Danish State at this moment. The solution which it contemplates for all the Danish troubles is a plebiscite in Schleswig-Holstein, forgetting that according to this form of voting the will of the majority binds, and that the minority of Danes, if attached to Germany by a popular vote, would feel just as dissatisfied and uncomfortable in their new position as if their fate had been decided across a council-table. One remarkable sentence occurs in this paper, a *propos* of the possible alliance with Russia:—'Should a marriage be effected between the Grand Duke of Russia and the Princess Dagmar, it will be almost impossible for the Czar to allow the separation of the Duchies from Christian IX.; because a Russian marriage is not, like an English marriage, a mere connexion of families,—it is a political event, leading to practical consequences.' That the *Dagblad* is not always prudent in its tone everybody admits, but there is something really to be admired in the audacity of this speculation, which is gravely fitted into a long article directed against the Ministry. Assuming the marriage to have actually taken place, there might be something in the argument itself; but it is scarcely the custom to hasten the decision of an undecided matter by conjectures as to what he will do for his wife's relations. Whenever he has gone in Denmark, the Prince of Wales has won golden opinions from all those with whom he came in contact. At Fredericshavn one hears nothing but delighted expressions as to the charm of manner and kindly feeling of the English Crown Prince; but it was with the officers and men composing the Danish fleet that his principal success appears to have been gained. In the course of his visit to the admiral's ship, and also to the Dannebrog, on the occasion when the royal party drove to Kronborg Castle, his royal highness exhibited such an intimate acquaintance with nautical affairs and with the various details of the service that the Danes became persuaded it was he, and not Prince Alfred, who had passed so much of his time at sea. And since then the newspapers, misled by the undress uniform of a general officer which the Prince of Wales wore in that instance, have gravely announced that the Crown Prince, in the full uniform of an English admiral, passed in review the Danish fleet."

### AMERICA.

The following is from Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War:—

"Sept. 4.  
"General Sherman's official report of the capture of Atlanta has just been received by this department. It is dated twenty-six miles south of Atlanta, six o'clock yesterday morning, but was delayed by the breaking of the telegraph lines mentioned in my despatch of last night. As already reported, the army withdrew from about Atlanta, and on the 30th had made a break of the East Point-road, and reached a good position from which to strike the Macon-road. The right (Howard) near Jonesborough, the left (Schofield) near Rough and Ready, and the centre (Thomas) at Conch's. Howard found the enemy in force at Jonesborough, and entrenched his troops, the salient within half a mile of the railroad. The enemy attacked him at three p.m., but was easily repulsed, leaving his dead and wounded. Fiercing strong opposition on the road, I advanced the left and centre rapidly to the railroad, made a good lodgment, and broke it all the way from Rough and Ready down to Howard's left, near Jonesborough, and by the same movement I interposed my whole army between Atlanta and the part of the enemy entrenched in and around Jonesborough. We made a general attack on the enemy at Jonesborough on the 1st of September, the 14th Corps, General Jeff. C. Davis, carrying the works handsomely, with ten guns and about a thousand prisoners. In the night the enemy retreated south, and we have followed him to another of his hastily-constructed lines near Lovejoy's Station. Hood at Atlanta, finding me on his road, the only one that could supply him, and between him and a considerable part of his army, blew up his magazines in Atlanta, and left in the night-time, when the 10th Corps, General Slocum, took possession of the place. So Atlanta is ours, and fairly won. Since the 5th of May we have been in one constant battle or skirmish, and need rest. Our losses will not exceed 1,200, and we have possession of over 300 rebel dead, 250 wounded, and over 1,500 well."

"W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General."

"A later despatch from General Slocum, dated at Atlanta last night (the 3rd) at nine p.m., states that the enemy destroyed seven locomotives and eighty-one cars loaded with ammunition, small arms and stores, and left fourteen pieces of artillery, most of them uninjured, and a large number of small arms. Deserters are constantly coming into our lines."

"EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War."

"In honour of the capture of Atlanta, Grant yesterday ordered a salute to be fired with shotted guns from every battery bearing upon the enemy. Nothing has been received by the department from Atlanta since the 4th inst., nor anything south of Nashville, on account of the derangement of the telegraph lines by the prevailing storm. No movements of importance have taken place in the Shenandoah Valley."

"EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War."

"Major-General Dix."

"8 10 p.m."

"A despatch from General Grant, just received, gives a statement from the *Richmond Examiner* of this morning that John Morgan was surprised and killed, and his staff captured at Greenville, Tennessee, yesterday. An unofficial despatch received by this department this morning, from Lexington, states that General Gillen had officially reported the surprise and defeat of Morgan at Greenville,

that John Morgan was killed, and the staff captured; from fifty to one hundred rebels killed, seventy prisoners taken, and one gun captured. The report being confirmed by the *Richmond Examiner*, there is no reason to doubt its truth."

"EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War."

"Major-General John A. Dix, New York."

President Lincoln has issued the following in reference to the recent Federal successes at Mobile and Atlanta:—

"Executive Mansion, Washington City, Sept. 3."

"The signal success that Divine Providence has recently vouchsafed to the operations of the United States fleet and army in the harbour of Mobile, and the reduction of Fort Powell, Fort Gaines, and Fort Morgan, and the glorious achievements of the army under Major-General Sherman in the State of Georgia, resulting in the capture of the city of Atlanta, call for devout acknowledgment to the Supreme Being, in whose hands are the destinies of nations. It is therefore requested that on next Sunday, in all places of worship in the United States, thanksgiving be offered to Him for His mercy in preserving our national existence against the insurgent rebels who have been waging a cruel war against the Government of the United States for its overthrow, and also that prayer be made for Divine protection to our brave soldiers and their leaders in the field, who have so often and gallantly perilled their lives in battling with the enemy, and for the blessing and comfort from the Father of Mercies to the sick, wounded, and prisoners, and to the orphans and widows of those who have fallen in the service of their country, and that He will continue to uphold the Government of the United States against all the efforts of public enemies and secret foes."

"ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

"Executive Mansion, Washington, Sept. 3."

"Ordered,—1. That on Monday, the 5th day of September, commencing at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, there shall be given a salute of 100 guns at the arsenal and navy yard at Washington, and on Tuesday, the 6th of September, or on the day after the receipt of this order, at each arsenal and navy yard in the United States for the recent brilliant achievements of the fleet and land forces of the United States in the harbour of Mobile, and the reduction of Fort Powell, Fort Gaines, and Fort Morgan. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy will issue the necessary directions in their respective departments for the execution of this order. 2. That on Wednesday, the 7th day of September, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, there shall be fired a salute of 100 guns at the arsenals at Washington, and at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Newport, Kentucky, and St. Louis, and at New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, Hilton Head, and Newbern, the day after the receipt of this order, for the brilliant achievements of the army under command of Major-General Sherman, in the State of Georgia, and the capture of Atlanta. The Secretary of War will issue directions for the execution of this order."

"ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

A Washington press despatch of the 5th says:—"Deserters from the rebel army report that Atlanta is in our possession, with a large number of prisoners; that Richmond papers contain accounts of a battle there on the 31st of August, and that our troops were at first repulsed, but finally drove the enemy back with heavy loss, including three generals, viz., Anderson, Fatten, and Hardee."

## General News.

A DUTCHMAN fountain has been erected at Black Gang, at the back of the Isle of Wight, dedicated in an inscription "to the memory of Shakespeare." The fountain has been erected by Mr. Lettis, a gentleman residing at Black Gang.

THE SWEDISH journals have for some days been nearly exclusively filled with dissertations on the necessity of the abolition of capital punishment, originating in an execution that took place in the neighbourhood of Stockholm. A murderer was condemned to be beheaded, and as there is no guillotine it was necessary that the sentence should be carried into effect with an axe. The clergyman who had been in attendance on the culprit had endeavoured in vain to induce him to repent of his crimes, and when the time fixed for the execution arrived the murderer had literally to be dragged to the scaffold, where a shocking scene was presented, as he struggled so violently with the executioners that they could only with the greatest difficulty succeed in the performance of their duty.

An equestrian statue of the late Prince Consort, cast in bronze, by Messrs. Elkington, of Birmingham, from a model by Mr. Thornicroft, of London, at a cost of £1,000, already raised by a general subscription in Halifax, was on Saturday publicly unveiled, on its Aberdeen granite pedestal, at Ward's-end, whither volunteers, the corporation, subscribers, &c., walked in procession from the Town Hall, preceded by one volunteer band, and followed by another. Sir Charles Wood, as one of the members for the borough, and Sir F. Crossley, as one of the members for the riding, accompanied the mayor upon the platform in front of the statue.

A ROAST of the ex-Mayor of Southampton, and a valuable gold necklace for the ex-mayors, were presented to Mr. and Mrs. Perkins respectively, for their hospitality during three years of office. A grand ball celebrated the presentation. Several Turkish naval officers were present at the ball, and it was curious to see Oriental fezzes nodding in quadrilles, and whirling round in waltzes and polkas. Amongst the uniforms present was the grey uniform of the Confederate navy. The Turks would not drink wine, but they appeared very fond of English beer.

### THE CASTLE OF ELSINORE AND HAMLET.

A LETTER from Elsinore has the following:—"The good people in these parts evince a full appreciation of the 'honour done to them by Shakespeare' in fixing upon Elsinore as the scene of one of his sublimest creations. Here at Elsinore they have an ancient pile of stones, which they appropriately as 'Hamlet's grave,' at the pretty establishment at Marien Lyst we are invited to promenade on 'Hamlet's terrace,' and three steamers which ply between Elsinore (Sweden), Elsinore, and Copenhagen are respectively called Hamlet, Ophelia, and Horatio. Full of Shakespearean thoughts, I paid a visit of homage to Kronborg, or the Castle of Elsinore, glimpses of which, if I mistake not, Mr. Telbin recently introduced in the scenery he painted for Mr. Fechter's revival of 'Hamlet' at the Lyceum. Passing through massive gateways, over draw-bridges spanning two wide moats, and through various dark and tortuous passages, I found myself on the ramparts, where I sought anxiously for 'the platform' where the ghost makes its first appearance to Horatio and Marcellus, and 'the more remote part' of the same, whither the spirit beckons Hamlet, and makes to him the harrowing revelation of his foul, unnatural murder. Entering the stately but now dismantled palace, and wandering through its interminable suite of rooms with all sorts of curious passages, making short cuts between them, I tried to fix upon which should have been the 'hall' in which the temporary stage for the players was erected; where the room in which poor Ophelia warbled her last and wayward notes, and distributed her wild herbs and flowers before her watery death; where the Queen's closet with the 'arras,' behind which Polonius met with an untimely sword-thrust; where in which the duelling, stabbing, and poisoning took place which made a wholesale sweep of the *dramatis personae*. I need hardly say that in all this I was disappointed, and for the very simple reason that, according to the lights of history, Hamlet, or 'Amlet' (which in Scandinavian means 'madman') lived 2,000 years before this castle was built, and carried on his wild pranks in the mainland of Jutland, and not in the island of Zealand."





HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE NAPOLEON. (See page 234)





HER IMPERIAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS CLOTILDA. (See page 231).



## Theatricals, Music, etc.

**HAYMARKET.**—This theatre re-opened on Monday night with a strong bill of fare. First came the ballet entitled "Bacchus and Ariadne," followed by O'Keefe's comic ballet opera, the "Castle of Andalusia," supported by Mr. and Madame Weiss, with, in the acting department, nearly the whole strength of the company; after which Mr. Morton's farce of "Friend Waggle," with Mr. Compton in his original character of Florio; the entertainments concluding with "A Kiss in the Dark." As regards the introduction of a foreign artist on the English stage, Mr. Buckstone has engaged Adèle Ristori, Lucchesini, of the Odéon and Vaudeville Theatres, Paris, to appear in an English version of Alexandre Dumas' drama of "Mademoiselle de Belle Isle," translated, expressly for the theatre, by Mrs. Frances Anne Kemble. There is also the fact made known that a new farce, by the author (or authors) of "Box and Cox," has been positively accepted, and will be supported in the leading characters by Messrs. Buckstone, Rogers, Walter Gordon, Miss Snowdon, and Mrs. E. Fitzwilliam. Not one word has been said yet about Lord Dauderay, but no doubt Mr. Buckstone keeps that about him in reserve. In the sublime representative of modern "swellism" in reserve. In the sublime representative of modern "swellism" in reserve. In the sublime representative of modern "swellism" in reserve.

**ADELPHI.**—The new and original drama, in two acts, from the pen of Mr. John Oxenford, entitled "Stephen Digges," brought out for Mr. Toole's benefit last week, continues to be favourably received. The plot may be thus sketched:—An old grocer, Stephen Digges (Mr. Toole), in St. Mary-axe, has realized a large fortune, which he divides between his two daughters, Matilda (Miss Henrietta Simms) and Georgiana (Mrs. Billington), of whom he is passionately fond, that they may marry two West-end "swells," reserving to himself a small portion only of his accumulated fortune. The first act is taken up with the preparation for the wedding, and it requires no great comprehension to perceive that the "swells" marry the daughters for their money. The sunshine of the first act is dispelled the moment the curtain goes up on the second. Poor old Digges is neglected by his daughters, pines for his "magnificent darlings," as he calls them, and is reduced to poverty. He is unable to pay his rent, and is compelled to send his silver plate to the neighbouring pawnbroker's to satisfy the cravings of his landlady. To render his grief more poignant, his daughters, after six months' absence, one after the other, come in to demand money from the old man, not knowing his distress. To the one he gives some debentures, the last remnant of his savings, and to the other the money realized by pledging the silver. He is reduced to the last state of misery when the landlady enters and bids him leave the house. Old Stephen is now conducted by Betsy (Mrs. Alfred Mellon), an old and faithful follower of the grocer's family, to the house of one of his daughters, where he accidentally overhears his considerate sons-in-law, themselves almost reduced to penury, debate as to how they may dispose of the old man, whether to have him sent to the workhouse or conveyed to a mad-house. Old Stephen, furious, jumps up and confronts them, and in very strong language upbraids and defies them. This is a very telling scene, and was acted with real tragic power by Mr. Toole. Things take a sudden change. The daughters enter and give back their father his debentures and his money, having ascertained in the meanwhile his poverty; a lost son turns up with plenty of money; the sons-in-law premise reformation; and the old man is once again blest in the smiles and affections of his "magnificent darlings." Miss Henrietta Simms has succeeded Mrs. Stirling in the part of Annie Hall, in "A Woman of Business," in which she is as attractive and interesting as her predecessor. Mr. Byron's burlesque of "The Babes of the Wood," revived, concludes the performance.

**STANDARD.**—The new season commenced on Saturday evening, under the same management which has been hitherto found so satisfactory by the public. During the recess the interior has been thoroughly redecorated, and the comfort of prospective audiences materially promoted. The reconstruction of the boxes, which are now provided with luxurious spring cushions, and the formation of an extra row of stalls, will increase the accommodation of the visitors as much as the improved ventilation of the building will add to their enjoyment. The style of the decoration is light and tasteful, and, filled as the house was on the opening night with a numerous and gaily-dressed audience, the liveliness of the theatre was quite in accordance with the nature of that entertainment which has already prospered so well on this stage. Whilst the popular farces of "Short and Sweet" and "Where's Your Wife?" amused the earliest comers and the latest stayer, the revived burlesque of "The Miller and His Men" furnished abundant diversion for the middle of the evening. There have been some unavoidable changes from the original cast, but as each familiar member of the company successively appeared, that cordial greeting was bestowed which is identified with the welcome of a favourite performer, and the frequent encores and continuous plaudits through the performance indicated the perfect satisfaction of the audience with the entertainments provided.

**SADLER'S WELLS.**—This long-established house for the legitimate drama was re-opened on Saturday evening last under most encouraging auspices. On entering the house, we were struck with its bright and cheering aspect. During the recess it has been tastefully re-decorated. The front boxes have been taken away, and, in their place, three rows of comfortable, well-cushioned chairs have been substituted. The performance was opened with Sheridan Knowles's five-act play of "Love." Those who have seen Miss Marriott in her wide range of characters need scarce be told that as the Countess of Eppenstein she displayed all those rare talents in the dramatic art for which she is so justly celebrated. Few can be found more dignified, where necessary, more passionate in love, or more bitter in her scorn. Mr. George Melville created a favourable impression as Huan, and he will doubtless become popular at the Wells. Mr. W. H. Drayton may also be specially mentioned for his Count Urio. Between the acts, and at the close, there were repeated recalls for the principals. A smartly-written burlesque of "The Bohemian Girl" followed; and, if burlesques depend on extravagant punning and amusing parodies, this one justly deserves to be popular. Miss L. Willmore, Miss L. Harrison, and Mr. W. Ellerton, as the principals, were well received. On Tuesday evening "Romeo and Juliet" was performed, Miss Marriott sustaining Juliet, and Mr. G. Melville Romeo. They were eminently successful, and several times recalled. Mr. W. H. Drayton's Friar Lawrence, Mr. C. Hornum's Mercutio, and Mr. T. B. Bennett's Benvolio, are also deserving of notice.

**SURREY.**—A new drama, entitled "A Fight with Fate," was produced here on Saturday evening, and met with a favourable reception. The plot may be thus briefly stated. Henry Martindale (Mr. James Fernandez) is a poor artist, though heir to the marquise of Ormond. His dying mother bequeaths him all her jewels, which he keeps safely and secretly. A crisis, however, arises—the honour of his house is jeopardised by the fraudulent acts of his sister's husband, and to avoid exposure he determines to pledge the jewels to raise a sum of £2,000. He accordingly waits upon Mr. Oliver Wilson (Mr. E. Green), a rich money-lender, reveals to him the secret of his position, and obtains from him, on the security of the family jewels, the sum he requires; and gives a receipt for the amount. Wilson has had dealings with a Lionel Davis (Mr. E. F. Edgar), a rascal and a forger, and holds a bill of Davis's, the acceptance of which is a forgery. To possess himself of this bill, Davis enters Wilson's

house at midnight, shortly after the transaction with Martindale, and in his search for the forged bill encounters Wilson. A struggle ensues, and Wilson is fatally stabbed. Davis secures the murdered man's pocket-book containing the forged acceptance and the osket of jewels. He destroys all evidence of his fraud, and then throws Wilson's pocket-book away, which contains Martindale's receipt for £2,000. The subsequent payment of money by Martindale, which was known to be in Mr. Wilson's possession at the time he was murdered, led to his apprehension, trial, and conviction. Influence, however, is brought to bear, and transportation for life is substituted for capital punishment, and the felon is shipped to a penal settlement on the coast of Africa. Prior to these occurrences Martindale was seen at Bristol, praying at the grave of his mother, by Miss Helena Belford (Miss Georgina Pannetfort), and she is seized by a romantic attachment for him. Martindale sees her, and is also smitten, although at this time a word never passed between them. Miss Belford is the daughter of Captain Belford, of her Majesty's ship *Minerva*, and the second scene is transferred to the deck of this vessel at sea at a moment when a tempest-tossed boat is discovered containing two human bodies, one past all human aid, the other at the point of death. The living body is brought on board the *Minerva*, and by the aid of the ship's surgeon and Mr. Worthing (Mr. Shepherd), a missionary on his way to Africa, the exhausted castaway is restored to health. The being thus rescued is Martindale, who had attempted to escape. The missionary, who has paid him attention, discovers that he is a convict, from the brand on his back, and communicates the fact to the captain, who orders him to be placed in irons. A fire breaks out on board the ship, and the crew attribute this to the presence of the convict, and are about to throw him overboard, when Captain Belford interferes, and he is freed from his manacles. Miss Belford is also on board, and recognises in the admitted convict the object of her affections. The recognition is mutual, and the captain, his daughter, and the crew leave the *Minerva* and Martindale to their fate. He constructs a raft, the vessel's boats are swapped, and he contrives to rescue Miss Belford, Mr. Worthing, and Dicky Williams, the cook, and land them on an uninhabited district on the coast of Africa. This leads to the third scene on the coast of Africa, where Martindale and Miss Belford are made man and wife by the worthy missionary. Then follows the safe arrival of Captain Belford and portions of the crew, the subsequent arrival of an English ship, the separation of Martindale and his wife, and the return to England of Captain and Miss Belford. The fourth scene takes place in England, at the residence of Captain Belford, the villa formerly occupied by the murdered Wilson. Miss Belford has become a mother, but conceals almost to the last the fact from her father, who is pressing her to become the wife of Davis, whose career of crime and fraud is as yet undetected. The denouement follows. Dicky Williams has found Wilson's pocket-book, which he had seen Davis throw away on the night he murdered Wilson. Davis has also presented the jewels stolen on the night of the murder to Miss Belford. The recovery of the pocket-book, and other facts, point to Davis as the criminal, who has to pay the penalty of his crimes, whilst the innocent Martindale is restored not only to his wife, but to the possession of riches, honour, and the esteem of Captain Belford. These are the leading features of the drama; the subordinate ones are judiciously dealt with, and tend much to make it acceptable. The scenic effects are admirably carried out, and the drama in all its details is well put on the stage.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.**—The attractions of this delightful resort are maintained with unabated vigour. The autumn flowers are now in admirable perfection. The special attraction on Wednesday was Mr. Coxwell's great balloon. This day (Saturday) is set apart for a grand choral concert of five thousand voices, conducted by Mr. G. W. Martin. As it is the only evening Saturday at the Palace this season, no doubt a large number of visitors will be attracted thither on the occasion.

**MR. ALFRED MELLON'S CONCERTS.**—Covent Garden still continues to attract large audiences nightly. On Tuesday there was a repetition of the "Gounod" night. Thursday was the third and last "Mendelssohn" night. Mr. Mellon shortly introduces his arrangement of "L'Etouffe du Nord," when, in addition to his own magnificent band, he will be strengthened by the bands of the Goldstream and Grenadier Guards.

**M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.**—M. Jullien's second series of promenade concerts commenced on Monday night, and was in every respect a thorough success. A very admirable phalanx of instrumentalists has been provided. The solo vocalist is Mlle Liebbart, from Her Majesty's Theatre, one of the most accomplished *feder* singers now before the public, and a special favourite both in the theatre and concert-room; the solo instrumentalists, M. Letto, the celebrated Polish violinist, and Mlle. Mariot de Beauvoisin, the young pianist who in the past season created a marked sensation at Mr. Howard Glover's and other concerts. The programme was one of remarkable attractions. The great piece was Beethoven's symphony in C, No. 1, which was given entire, and which was all the more liked by the general audience in being considerably shortened in the performance by the omission of the repeats, excepting in the minuet. The symphony was splendidly executed, and M. Jullien more than ever proved his claims to be called the successor of his father as a wielder of the baton. M. Jullien has engaged the band of the Danish Guards—reputed one of the best in Europe—and certain singers from the Royal Opera of Copenhagen.

**PROFESSOR ANDERSON.**—This world-renowned wizard increases if possible, in popularity. St. James's Hall crowds to overflowing, nightly. The wonders of the professor himself, the magnificence of his magic temple, great as these are, almost take a secondary place in comparison with the extraordinary exhibition of "second sight" evinced by his daughter. The principal topic will long be, "Have you been to Professor Anderson's?"

## Sporting.

## BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S.

**THE CESARWITCH.**—20 to 1 agst Mr. Godding's Fanfralche (t and off); 20 to 1 agst Mr. Beville's Suspicion (t and off); 20 to 1 agst Lord Westmoreland's Tatto (t and off); 20 to 1 agst Mr. W. Day's Mail Train (t); 25 to 1 agst Mr. Robinson's Gratitude (t and off); 33 to 1 agst Mr. H. Delamere's Vermont (t); 33 to 1 agst Mr. Robinson's Battaglia (t); 40 to 1 agst Mr. Fitzwilliam's Myrtle (t and off); 10 to 1 agst Mr. Cartwright's Scamander (t); 50 to 1 agst Lord Palmerston's Baldwin (off); 50 to 1 agst Mr. Bowes's Welcome (t and off); 100 to 1 agst Baron Rothschild's Morocco (t).

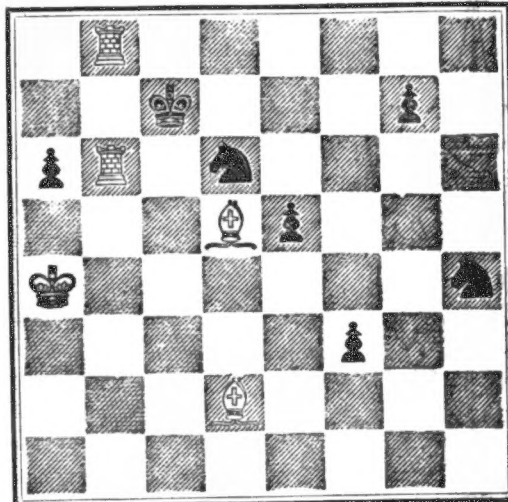
**CAMBRIDGESHIRE.**—25 to 1 agst Lord Stamford's Brick (t); 33 to 1 agst Mr. Robinson's Gratitude (t); 40 to 1 agst Mr. W. Day's Murrezin (t); 50 to 1 agst Mr. Drewitt's Accident (t); 50 to 1 agst Lord Strathmore's Saccharometer (t); 50 to 1 agst Mr. H. Hill's Copenhagen (t).

**THE DERBY.**—7 to 1 agst Mr. Merry's Liddington (t); 20 to 1 agst Mr. L'Anson's Bredalbane (t); 22 to 1 agst Mr. Drewitt's Longdown (t); 33 to 1 agst Lord Stamford's Archimedes (t); 33 to 1 agst Mr. Bowes's Wizard Lord colt (t); 50 to 1 agst Mr. Macenzie's Oppressor (t); 50 to 1 agst Mr. T. Parr's Friday (t).

FOR EVERY HOME AN EXCELLENT FAMILY SAWING AND EMBROIDERING MACHINE is the simplest, cheapest, and best; doing every variety of domestic and fancy work in a superior manner. Prospectus free. Whight and Mann, 148, Holborn Bars, London. Manufacture, Ipswich.—[Advertisement.]

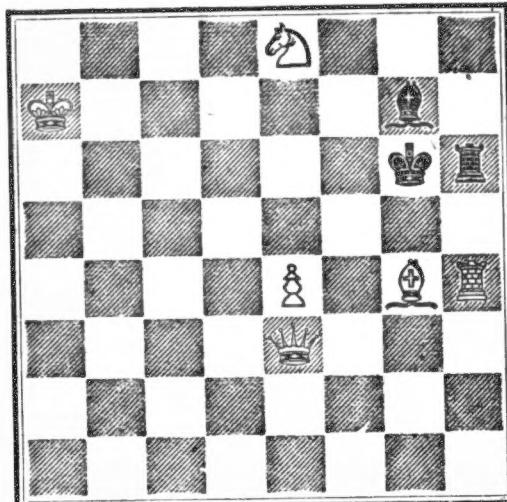
## Chess.

**PROBLEM No. 206.**—By the late J. B., of Bridport.  
[From the forthcoming collection of his problems.]  
Black.



White.  
White to move, and mate in three moves.

**PROBLEM No. 207.**—By S. A.  
Black.



White.  
White to move, and mate in four moves.

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 200.

White. 1. Kt to K4 (dis ch) 2. R to R2 or B2 3. Kt mates

Black. 1. K moves 2. P takes R

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 201.

1. R takes Kt 2. R takes P 3. Kt to B7 4. Kt mates

1. P takes R 2. P takes R 3. Any move

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 202.

1. R to Q R5 2. Kt mates

1. K takes Kt, or P moves

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 203.

1. B to K B5 2. B to Q R5 3. B mates

1. K to Q B4 2. K moves

**JEFFS.**—You will find a very excellent analysis of the Queen's Bishop's Pawns Opening in the King's Knight's Game in Mr. Wormald's "Chess Openings." This work is published by Mr. Simpson, of King William-street, Charing Cross.

**C. J. C. (Ipswich).**—The following are the opening moves of the Ruy Lopez Knight's Game:—

1. P to E4 2. K Kt to E3 3. B to Q Kt5

1. P to K4 2. Q Kt to B3 3. K Kt to B3

Black can also adopt 3. K Kt to B3, B to B4, K Kt to K2, P to Q3, Kt to Q5, B to Q3, or P to K B4.

**G. CUTLER.**—If, in Problem 176, Black play 1. K to R3, White replies with R to B8, and mates next move. The object of the Pawn on Black's Knight's second square is therefore apparent.

**E. J. W.**—The position is still faulty: it has a very easy solution, commencing with Kt to Q6 (ch). What is the object of placing a White Bishop on Q R8?

**STEPHEN WARD.**—Your problems have been examined, with the following result. Problem No. 6 cannot be solved in three moves if Black play 1. Q to Q B4. No. 7 is much too simple. No. 8 is neat, and shall appear as early as practicable.

**Solutions of Problem 199, by W. Goede, E. Hunter, C. D., Clegg (of Oldham), A. Mayhew, F. Weston, A. Baird, Heath and Cobb (Margate), D. Price, W. Chapple, Stephen Ward, Jeffs, A. W., E. Williams, John Grant, Alpha, Douglas, E. F., Willie, W. P. (Dorking), J. P. (Yoxford), and J. Abbott—correct.**

## THE PRINCE NAPOLEON AND PRINCESS CLOTILDE.

We this week present the readers of the *Penny Illustrated Weekly News* with beautiful portraits of Prince Napoleon and his wife. They recently visited England and returned to France only a few days back. Prince Napoleon is the son of the late King Jerome, brother of the first, and uncle to the present Emperor Napoleon. The Prince is a Liberal in politics, and has always strenuously upheld the cause of Italian independence. His devotion to Italy received its reward in the hand of the Princess Clotilde, daughter of Victor Emmanuel. The Prince bears a strong resemblance to his uncle, the First Napoleon, but the achievements of the former in the Crimean and Italian wars do not tend to the belief that he has inherited any of the great soldier's military talents.



## Law and Police.

## POLICE COURTS.

## GUILDHALL.

**A VERY HARD CASE.**—Just before the rising of the court a Mrs. Samuel Smith applied to Mr. Alderman Hale for his advice under the following circumstances:—She said: About January last my son, who was an only child, wished to go to sea. I inserted an advertisement in the newspapers, and received a reply to it from Mr. Edward West, trading under the name of Lang and Co., of 27, Coleman-street. I applied there, and saw Mr. West, who asked me £20 as premium for my son being apprenticed to the Messrs. Powell and Co., shipowners, of 61, Cornhill, the same firm that had dealings with Devonshire and Co. I said that I was not then in a position to give so much as £20; and it was eventually agreed between us that I should give £15, and a note of hand for £10 more. Well, sir, this was done, and my boy was shipped in one of Messrs. Powell's vessels, and within eight days after she had sailed she was wrecked and the crew lost, my poor boy included. My trials are not yet ended, for I am now on the £10 bill by Mr. Edward West, and I want to know whether I shall be so obliged to pay the costs of the writ which amounts to £3, if I give him the £10. Mr. Alderman Hale: Well, I do not envy them their feelings. I have heard a great many things, but never a more severe case than this. I do not see how I can assist you further than to send and request the attendance of Mr. West, who may be able to explain the matter. Roe, the summoning officer, having communicated with Mr. West, that gentleman attended. Mr. Alderman Hale then explained the nature of the application to him. Mr. West: This money was paid at Mr. Powell's office, and I have nothing further to do with it. Mr. Alderman Hale: Allow me to say that it is a most harsh and cruel proceeding. Mr. West: I quite agree with you, sir; but it is on Mr. Powell's part, and not mine. Mr. Martin (chief clerk): Why, the writ is issued at your suit. Mr. West: Yes, it is; but Mr. Powell has handed me the bill because he owes me the money, and that is the reason that my name appears in the writ as issued by me. Mrs. Smith: I am willing to pay the £10 at once, but not the costs, and I have had a hard task to get that sum together, my husband being an invalid and in difficulties. I can assure you, sir, that I have not been able to enter my home for some few days, as I am in hourly fear of an execution being put on my furniture and everything I possess taken from me. Mr. Alderman Hale said he was very sorry for her, as he was a very hard and cruel case. Mr. West: I am agreeable to accept the £10, and give her a receipt in full. This was agreed to, and the parties to go to the court.

**CHARGE OF PICKING POCKETS.**—Thomas Brown, aged 18, a cooper's apprentice, was brought before Mr. Alderman Hale by Detective Officer Joseph Williams on the charge of picking pockets. Fawke, the officer, said he had been watching the prisoner at the great fire in Gresham-street, and saw him pick the pocket of a Mr. Rigby of a silk pocket handkerchief. He took him into custody with it in his possession, and on searching him found another one. On the way to the station the prisoner said that if the police would not let him get an honest living by selling fruit, he must steal. Mr. Alderman Hale: Is he known? Fawke: No, sir. Spriggett, the prisoner: I have been always getting an honest living by selling fruit, but the police won't let me do that, they are always taking me into custody, and I have been fined for that at the Mansion House several times, and the police interfere with me so much that I find I cannot get an honest living. Mr. Alderman Hale: If you had only stolen one pocket handkerchief I would have taken your former efforts to get an honest living into consideration, but as you seem to have entered upon dishonesty as a calling, I shall sentence you to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

## WESTMINSTER.

**AN UNLUCKY MISTAKE.**—A few days ago Edward Thorpe, a labouring man, was charged with stealing a gold watch and chain, value £35, from the house of Mr. Banick, 5, Rye-terrace, Brompton. Mr. Banick stated that the prisoner had been employed to clean her windows, and being anxious to know the time she looked at a watch in his presence, and replaced it with the chain, in the drawer. The prisoner remained ten minutes afterwards in the room, and when he had left, Mrs. Banick locked the door herself, according to custom, keeping the key in her pocket, until three or four hours afterwards, on going to the drawer, she missed the gold watch and chain, and on the man coming in the evening to finish his work, Mrs. Banick him into custody. The accused, who solemnly protested his innocence, and declared that he had seen the lady put the chain round her neck after she had told him the time, was remanded; but on the following day a communication was received from Mrs. Banick, stating that she had found her watch, and Mr. Selfe promptly despatched the prisoner's discharge to the jail where he had been lodged. Mrs. Banick now said, that on the morning following the prisoner's commitment for re-examination, to her great surprise she found the watch in another drawer in the same room, but not in that in which she considered it was safely put away. She had occasion to go to another chest of drawers in the room, and there found the watch under some linen. Mr. Selfe asked her whether she could explain how it came to be put there. Mrs. Banick said she had no recollection whatever of putting it there herself, nor of wearing it, as alleged by the accused. The man now affirmed that Mrs. Banick had put it round her neck, as he had before stated. Mrs. Banick said she had done everything she could under the unfortunate circumstances of the case, and when she discovered her mistake she went to Walton-street police station and entreated them to liberate the accused. Mrs. Banick handed a written agreement to the magistrate, in which it was proposed to give the accused £10, and said she was quite willing to do all she could to atone for having given him into custody, and would willingly pay any reasonable amount. A friend of the accused now stepped forward and said that he did not consider £10 adequate compensation after what had occurred to a poor man with four children, especially as the accused's wife, who worked at gentlemen's houses, had been much affected in her employment in consequence of the charge against her husband, which would of course prevent persons with any property having her about their houses. He certainly thought £20 should be given. Mr. Selfe said that if the parties would consent to his being the arbitrator he would decide the matter. It would be better than either getting into the hands of attorneys, or that undue advantage should be taken of the unfortunate mistake into which Mrs. Banick had fallen. Both having willingly agreed, Mr. Selfe said, taking three things into consideration, that the man had been out of work some days by this; that for two nights and nearly two days he had been locked up on a charge of which he was innocent; and that the value of the property was £30, for the recovery of which in all probability the prosecution would have given £15, he should hold and give it as his decision that £15 was adequate compensation. An agreement being drawn up the money was paid, and all the parties thanked the magistrate for his patient investigation of the matter.

**A VIOLATION.**—Elizabeth Corbett, a young woman who has just undergone an imprisonment of six weeks for breaking her mother's windows, was charged with the following outrage:—On the previous evening the papers were assembled in the supper-hall of St. Luke's Workhouse, Chelsea, when Miss Sutton, the assistant matron, pointed out to the defendant where she was to sit, upon which the defendant turned round and having given her a sound slap of the face, followed it up by striking her repeatedly about the head with her fist, bringing her to the ground and tearing her back hair down. She also seized her by the throat; when down, and used the most serious threats towards her. The defendant said that Miss Sutton laid hold of her and twisted her round to show her her face, and she was not going to have hands laid upon her by any one. Two witnesses were called who positively disproved this assertion, and a third showed that the defendant had declared her intention of attacking Miss Sutton on the first opportunity that presented itself. Defendant admitted this, declaring that the last witness had promised to join with her in the attack, and share the punishment which might be inflicted for the offence. Defendant then used very abusive language to the complainant. Mr. Selfe said her conduct was abominable, and he should consider it his duty to commit her to prison for a long time. Defendant replied that she did not care. She had 3lb of oakum to pick per day in the workhouse, and only 2lb in the prison. Mr. Selfe thought that a great anomaly; either the one should be produced, or the other augmented. The defendant was committed for three months to hard labour in the House of Correction.

**DISGRACEFUL OUTRAGE AT A TAVERN.**—John Herbert, a man who is stated to be well known to the police, was charged with the following gross and dangerous acts of wilful damage:—A respectable woman, living near the Globe Tavern, Cross-street, Chelsea, said that she saw the prisoner the previous night near her yard, and he left in the direction of the Globe with half a brick in his hand. By the time he could have reached the Globe he heard a smash. Two other witnesses were called. It was clearly shown by their evidence that defendant was the person who had thrown a brickbat through the window of the Globe Tavern. He then ran into a yard and concealed himself. Mr. Oliver, the proprietor of the Globe Tavern, said that his family had been placed in the most imminent danger by this wanton and disgraceful attack. He was sitting at his supper, at ten o'clock, when he heard a dreadful crash, and found that a large frame of plate-glass, of considerable value, in front of the house, had been broken by a brickbat. This missile had been thrown with so great a force that it carried away part of the gas burner, and went to the remote end of the bar parlour. Had he or his wife been standing in their usual place between the bar and

parlour they might have been killed. Mr. Selfe asked whether the defendant had been to the house last night. Mr. Oliver replied he had not. Mr. Selfe inquired the supposed reason for this outrage. Mr. Oliver explained that the defendant and some companions had come to his house for the express purpose of insulting him some time ago, when in consequence of their offence he had ordered them out of the house. Defendant denied the offence. Mr. Selfe: It has been clearly proved, and I shall commit you for six weeks to hard labour in the House of Correction.

## MARLBOROUGH STREET.

**CHILD DROPPING.**—Andrew Physick, a tailor, No. 3, Upper John-street, was charged before Mr. Knox with exposing his son William, an infant, and endangering his life, by leaving him on a doorstep in Grosvenor-square, on the 30th of July last. There was another charge against the prisoner of exposing his two children—Thomas, aged three years, and William, aged twelve months. Mr. Rogers, one of the officers of St. George's, Grosvenor-square, stated the case of exposure and also of desertion. Henry Allen, of No. 2, Brown-street, Grosvenor-square, said about half-past twelve o'clock on the night of the 30th of July he was passing with a friend through Grosvenor-square, when he saw the two children in court sitting on a doorstep, neither of them having any covering on the head. The eldest was having the youngest, and when spoken to he said his father had told him to wait there until he came for him. He took the second child to several places, hoping to find their parents, but as he could not succeed he went to St. George's Workhouse, in Mount-street, with them. Mrs. Laurie, No. 80, Union-street, said early in July last the prisoner left his four children with her to take care of. On Saturday, the 30th of July, at eleven o'clock at night, he took away the two youngest, Thomas and William, and came the following day for the other two, stating that he had found a place for the other two children, where they would be well taken care of. Inspector Wilson, O.D. 101, said: From information he received, he went to the prisoner and asked him if he could give any account of his two youngest children. At first the prisoner said he did not know where they were; afterwards that they were at St. George's, near Devonport; and finally that he had left them at night on a step of a door. He made inquiries, and discovered the children in St. George's Workhouse. Dr. Blaxter, of Mount-street, said the exposure of the infant in the manner stated was calculated to endanger its life. The second charge was not proved, and Mr. Selfe said the prisoner had committed a most heinous offence, and if he would not leave the parish should prosecute. The inspector had done his duty very well, and as the evidence was complete, he should commit the prisoner for trial for exposing the infant William, and thereby endangering its life.

**DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.**—Mr. Herbert Hampton, dentist, of No. 7, Dorset-square, Regent-park, was charged, before Mr. Tyrwhitt, with being drunk and disorderly at Her Majesty's Theatre. Mr. Herring, Jan., appeared for the prisoner. George Mackenzie, 281 A, deposed that about a quarter-past eleven o'clock the previous evening he was on duty in the promenade at Her Majesty's Theatre, when he saw the prisoner and two other gentlemen and three females, apparently coming from the refreshment department at the back of the orchestra. He saw the prisoner strike one of the females, and knock her down. He told the prisoner not to behave in such a violent manner, and some of the others said the female was one of the prisoners. The prisoner then behaved in a very violent manner, and said he would knock any one down who came near him. As the prisoner was drunk, and refused to be quiet, he was obliged to take him into custody. Inspector Vail, a division, proved hearing the prisoner having high words with one of the females, and hearing a fall. He afterwards saw a female picked up, and heard the prisoner say to one of the females, "You—, I'll knock you down." The prisoner also threatened to knock him (the inspector) down. In answer to Mr. Herring, Jan., the inspector said it was the first night of the concert, but there was no general disturbance. The females used bad language to the prisoner. The female did not charge the prisoner with assaulting her. Mr. Herring, Jan., addressed the magistrate on the prisoner's behalf. Mr. Tyrwhitt said it was one of those disgraceful scenes which frequently occurred, and that if the woman had attended to give evidence, the prisoner would have found himself in a very different position. The prisoner was then fined 40s. or a month's imprisonment.

## MARYLEBONE.

**CHARGE OF ABDUCTION.**—A well-dressed man, with a profusion of moustache and beard, and who gave his name as James Boucher, aged 32, of no occupation, was charged with unlawfully decoying and taking away Catherine Alice Box, under the age of sixteen (she being only fifteen years and nine months), out of the possession and against the will of her father and mother, William Box and Sarah Anne Box, of Euxton, near Devizes, Wiltshire. Also further charged with stealing a quantity of wearing apparel, valued at £12, the property of William Box, the father. William Box said: I reside at Market Lavington, Wiltshire. I am a practical engineer. I have seen the prisoner as a resident at Devizes, and he has also lodged at a public house in Market Lavington. On Tuesday morning I missed my daughter. Her birthday, which will complete her sixteenth year, is in December next. I made inquiries about the house, and found a little note in pencil in which she said she had gone to Poolechett, a village near. I went there but could not find her, and went on to Devizes station and telegraphed a description of my daughter up and down the line. I heard that she had been seen with a man, but could not imagine that he was the prisoner. Some time after I heard of her at Woodborough. I went there and learnt that my daughter and the prisoner had walked from prisoner was seen carrying a bundle of clothes. From there I heard that they took the express train to London. From what was told me by the superintendent of police I came to London, went to Scotland-yard, where I lodged information, and had her (the daughter's) description printed. Last night I saw her at Paddington-green police station. The daughter (Catherine) was next called. (As her age might almost denote, she was very juvenile in appearance, and wore a small straw hat, from which was appended a small black lace fall. She was crying, and averted her gaze from the prisoner.) She stated: I have known the prisoner for about nine months. On Tuesday last I left home with him. He came to the gate of our house. He did not come in. He asked me if I was ready, and we were, and went to Market Lavington, to Mrs. Beard there. We stayed three hours there. We were to have driven to Woodborough Station, but the horse fell, and we had to walk. We got some one to carry our bundle. We called at an inn, but the landlord accommodated us, and we had to go into some man's cottage, and from thence we came to night, and yesterday my brother came and found me at Mr. Mansfield's. There was quite sufficient evidence for him to order the prisoner to be taken to Devizes, there to be brought before the justices. At the house, No. 1, London-street, the inspector took from the prisoner the following letters:—

"Broadway House, Lavington.—Ever dearest Jim.—I have just come home and have walked far. You know what is the matter, and my head aches, and I feel so sick. I can't write, but dearest can I get away? I will see you on Thursday. Beatie is coming to-morrow. She will tell you that your deeds have proved fatal at last. But you love me. I am all right. With fond love and kisses, believe me ever yours, KATE." Address, Mr. Boucher, near New Park-street, Devizes.

"Broadway House, Devizes.—Dear Jim.—Long and anxious do I wait for to-morrow night. Do not come to Lavington until it is dark. I wish you to go to Mrs. Beard's about eight o'clock, and not go out anywhere after. People will not have the least idea where we are. Beatie's brother is coming in to-morrow. If anything is said he will speak for you. Oh! Jim, you are in my thoughts all night. Could I but sleep and let you be absent from my mind. But, darling, we shall be together on Thursday evening at this time. Excuse great haste. Do come to-morrow night. Don't I love to be Mrs. Boucher. It is my only wish to know I am I. Beatie has been so kind. She has been a mother to me, but you I look upon as everything. Tell Mr. Martin to keep quiet. Accept, darling Jim, the most affectionate love from your intended little KITE. P.S.—Could a girl long for anything more than I do to see you to-morrow. Mrs. Beard will tell you the time I am coming and all about it."

Two letters were also produced, one written by the prisoner and the other by the girl, asking Mrs. House, of the Green Dragon, Market Lavington, to send up a post-office order for £10. This letter Mrs. House placed in the hands of a young lady's brother. Prisoner when removed seemed as if seized with the fit of ague, he shook so violently.

**VIOLENT THROWING.**—A coarse, savage-looking woman, named Rebecca Smith, aged 38, residing at No. 30, Bradford-street, Lisson-grove, Islington, was charged with assaulting Henry Major and William Granly, by throwing some burning liquid on their persons, at No. 8, George-street, Lisson-grove. Henry Major, who appeared in the witness-box with his face disfigured and his coat burnt, said: I know the prisoner before this. She came to my lodging yesterday morning to see me. She asked for some money, which I refused to give her, and she threw some liquid over me which burnt my face and mouth and also my clothes. Before she threw it she said "Are you coming out?" I said "As soon as I thought proper." Upon this she was in great agony and was taken to the dispensary, where I was attended by the doctor. Prisoner said she had nothing to do with the witness. Only she went after money as they had been living together. William Granly deposed: I live in the same house as last witness. At the time alluded to I was in my room sitting next to him reading a newspaper when she threw the liquid, and most of it went over my face (both cheeks were wrapped in wedding, and he seemed in very great pain). My

necktie was burnt through, and also my shirt. I had to be taken to the dispensary. Mr. Mansfield: What liquid did the doctor say it was? William Shrubbs, 95 D: The doctor says from what little that remains at the bottom of the cap, he had tested it and found it was vitriol. I took the prisoner into custody and told her that she was charged with throwing vitriol upon two men. She said, "Yes, I know all about it. I did it. I intended to throw it in his eyes." On her way down to the police-court this morning she said she did not intend to throw it in his face, but only over his (Major's) clothes. The prisoner was committed for trial.

## WORSHIP STREET.

**A BATCH OF YOUNG SCARFACES.**—John Monlow, 10 of Canal-road, Hoxton; James Barrington, 9 of Mary-street, Hoxton; George Reynolds, 12 of De Buvault-crescent, Kingsland; Thomas Wright, 11 of Harvey-street, Hoxton; and John Cave, 11, address unknown, and all described in the police sheet as of no occupation, were charged as young persons, found sleeping in an outhouse, with no visible means of subsistence, and not giving a satisfactory account of themselves. Police-constable George, 401 N, stated that while passing through Ely-park, Kingsland, at three o'clock on Sunday morning, he happened to pass open the door of a water-closet, and there, to his surprise, he found the whole of the prisoners huddled together and fast asleep. He woke them up and asked them if they had got no homes, to be sleeping about in that manner, and they all said they had, but that their parents would not allow them to be at home. He next asked them how long they had been in this wretched state, and as each said he had been away from home a month, another said six weeks, and some of the others still longer, he took them into custody and charged them, as the best thing he could do. Mr. Elliott asked if the fathers or mothers of any of them were present, and the officer said he had found out the parents of three of them. He said not above the parents of the other boys, as they had purgously given him no addresses. The parents told of three little creatures were truly pitiable. Monlow's father, a very decent-looking man, really did not know what to do with his boy at all. He could not keep him at home. He had been away from home for six weeks at one time once before, a shorter period the next time, and this time a week. Before he stole half-a-crown, and he always stole whatever he could. He got him a place at a rag warehouse at Kingsland, but they were obliged to discharge him there, as he corrupted all the boys in the place. Though he was ragged and filthy now, he had bought him a new pair of boots and trousers, to make him look decent, and he only ran away from them shortly after. Mr. Wood, the usher, said this boy was in a most fearful state; his clothes seemed literally covered with insects. Barrington's father said his boy had run away from home that day week, and the time before he had been gone eight days. To make him stop at home he took all his clothes away, but he got up in the middle of the night, while all the rest of the family were asleep, and hid himself out, and was gone for a week. When he came back his mother was so ashamed and irritated with him that she tore all his clothes up, thinking she had made sure of him then, but he again got up in the night, put on his sister's clothes, went off with them, and he now had nothing but those clothes on. His grandfather tried him once, thinking it was their fault, but he could do nothing with him either, and sent him home. He had stolen money from home repeatedly. Reynolds's mother, a decent widow, with four children, said her boy had been away this time a fortnight. She did not know why he left, as he had a very comfortable home. She got him a situation at Messrs. Delarue's, in Bantling-row, but he would not stop; he next had a place in Mark-warford, but after stopping seven weeks he turned lazy, would not work, and Mr. Tilt, the foreman, was obliged to discharge him. She had been allowed to go to work to help her by Homer's parish; that she willingly consented to get him into the Union, but he might be decent and kept in order, but he very soon ran away from there, and she no longer her shifting for no good. He had got connected with a number of little rascals, plundered her of all he could lay his hands on, beat his sisters, plundered them of their things, and then ran away from home. None of the culprits had a word to say for themselves; and Mr. Elliott, after feelingly reprehending their conduct, said he would send the whole of them to an industrial school for three years, but meantime would remand them to see which school would take them. He added that the officer must try and find out the parents of the others.

## SOUTH WARK.

**JACK ASSURE.**—Ellen Smith was placed in the dock, charged with stealing the sum of £30, the moneys of John Durrest, from his person. The prosecutor, a veritable specimen of a British rat, stated that Thursday week he was paid off at Sheerness after a cruise of four years and a half, receiving £65 all in £5 Bank of England notes. He came up to London, having the notes in a roll in his trousers pocket. He fell in with the prisoner in the neighbourhood of London-bill, about three o'clock in the afternoon, when she accosted him, and rubbing down his chest with her hand, she said, "Oh, what a beautiful face you do, to put me in mind of my dear husband, who is dead and gone, come back for me." After some further conversation they went together to several public-houses, the prosecutor trailing the sheep, and eventually they went to one of the theatres together, and then to a house of ill-fame, where they passed the night. The prosecutor had changed one of the £5 notes, and gave the receipt a sovereign to get some drink with and to pay for his boots being cleaned. She went out for the purpose, and returned again in a short time with the change, which she deposited on the table in the bed-room. They continued in company altogether upwards of twenty-four hours, and before parting after a final glass, he missed six of his £5 notes, and gave the prisoner into custody. In reply to interrogations from the magistrate, the prosecutor admitted that he could not say when he last saw his money safe, and, after some hesitation, he would not say he saw it not have lost it before leaving Sheerness. The prisoner was never out of his sight except when she went out at his request to get his boots cleaned. The police-constable in the case proved that the prisoner when charged declared her innocence, and upon being searched nothing but one sixpence and three halfpence were found upon her. She was not known. The magistrate observed that no jury would convict on the evidence of the prosecutor, and therefore he should discharge her.

## LAMBETH.

**WATCH ROBBERY AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE RAILWAY.**—John Harvey, a respectably-dressed young man, who on the former examination described himself as a commercial traveller, but who now said he was a landraper's assistant, was finally examined before the Hon. G. O. Norton on a charge of stealing a silver watch from the person of Mr. Thomas Harvey. The prosecutor stated that on Saturday week he was at the Crystal Palace, with two of his boys, and on leaving at eight o'clock in the evening he found a great crowd on the railway platform. On the arrival of the train there was a rush to the carriages, and while holding both his boys in one hand, was in the act of opening the carriage with the other, when the prisoner rushed rudely between him and the train. Seeing that he had robbed him he put his hand down to his waistcoat pocket and missed his watch. He then charged the prisoner with robbing him, and he dropped the watch at his feet. He picked it up, and immediately afterwards he found the prisoner seated in one of the carriages and gave him into custody. In the same carriage was seated a man who he noticed close to the prisoner at the time of the robbery, and who, he had no doubt, was a confederate; but as he had not been seen to do anything he did not feel justified in giving him into custody. Police-constable James Edward, 67 P, said he took the prisoner into custody on the charge of the last witness, and under him in the carriage he found the watch produced, and when one of three usually worn by practised thieves, with the bottom out of the pocket, as to admit the hand to pass through. He (the witness) had been in the White Horse Chambers, in Fetter-lane, where the prisoner gave his address, but he was not known there. The prisoner now pleaded "Guilty" to the offence, and was committed for four months, with hard labour. The magistrate remarked, at the same time, that had the prisoner been known as a thief, of which he had his own suspicion, he should have committed him for trial.

## WANDSWORTH.

**FIGHTING FOR A STAKE.**—DISGRACEFUL PROCEEDINGS.—Robert Crick and George Vincent, both journeyman bakers, who appeared to have been well punished by their back eyes, and iron trusses on their faces, were brought before Mr. Dayman, charged with fighting for a stake of 30s. a side in South Fields, on Sunday morning last. The charge was not denied. Vincent, who was greatly disfigured about the face, told Sergeant Usher that Crick was urged on to fight by his master, and that he was to fight till he dropped. Crick here said it was false. Sergeant Usher also stated that Vincent said they were backed by Jenkins and Nat Langham, two fighting men. The prisoner corrected the witness. He said he did not tell the officer that they had been backed by them, but seconded. Nobody backed them, as they backed themselves. Sergeant Usher informed his worship that he had a witness who saw the prisoners fighting. Mr. Dayman said, it was not necessary to hear the witness, as the prisoners admitted the charge. He ordered each of them to find two sureties in the sum of £10 for their good behaviour for the next three months. The prisoner Crick wished to address his worship. He said, they did not altogether go out to fight for a stake. Mr. Dayman said he accepted their own statement, that they had backed themselves. For two men to go out to fight for a stake was sheer blackguardism, particularly when it was on a Sunday. Mr. Miller, a baker, of South-street, Wandsworth, and another housekeeper, became bail for Crick, and Mr. Bailey, a baker, of Love-lane, and the landlord of the Queen Adelaide, were bail for Vincent, and the parties then left the court.



# ACCOUCHEMENT OF THE CROWN PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA.

HER royal highness the Crown Princess of Prussia gave birth to a prince at Berlin, on Thursday, the 15th. The first telegrams announced that her royal highness and the infant prince were doing well. Recent telegrams continue to state that the royal mother and her infant are progressing most favourably.

We give an engraving of the cradle presented by her Majesty the Queen of England for her little grandson. It is correctly engraved from a very careful sketch.

## THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.

SOME further interesting particulars respecting the visit of the Empress of the French to Schwalbach are contained in a letter from that place, dated the 11th inst. Just at the period of the arrival of the King of Prussia the Empress left her villa accompanied by the Queen of Holland, and enjoyed a promenade towards the Paulinenbrunnen, whence, in about half an hour, their Majesties returned to the villa. The Queen of Holland was dressed in mourning, on account of the recent death of her father, the King of Wurtemberg. The Empress's costume consisted of a black robe and a dark blue jacket with gold buttons, such as is worn by ladies at the sea-side, a black hat and veil, with a long white feather. The walking-stick, which her Majesty carries with much grace, was not wanting. When the Queen of Holland took leave about half-past three, the Empress and the whole of the imperial suite, the gentlemen in black coats and wearing their orders, attended her Majesty to her travelling carriage. The parting was most affectionate. The Queen repeatedly kissed the Empress, who, with the most amiable simplicity, without in the least regarding her position as Empress of the French and as



THE ROYAL INFANT AT BERLIN IN THE CRADLE PRESENTED BY HER MAJESTY.

consort of the Emperor Napoleon III, showed the deepest respect to her royal guest. The Empress gains all hearts by her remarkable grace and amiability, combined with that nobility of manner which so well becomes her exalted position. When the King of Prussia paid his visit, he wore civilian costume, and across the white waistcoat was the broad, red band of a Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour. The visit lasted for an hour and a half, and when his Majesty departed at half-past five the Empress (who had received him most cordially at the entrance of the villa) threw open the windows of the balcony, and, attended by her four ladies in waiting, bade the King adieu by repeated waves of the hand and inclinations of the head. His Majesty, during his stay at Schwalbach, patronised the Hotel de Nassau, which was decorated with black and white flags, and an eagle and a crown, surrounded with oak leaves. On his arrival the Prussian national hymn was sung by the choir.

His Royal Highness Prince Humbert, with his excellency the Italian minister and suite, arrived at the Italian legation, in Grosvenor-street, on Saturday, from Doncaster and a tour to York, Beverley, &c.

THE Rev. Dr. John Strain, President of St. Mary's College, at Blair's, near Aberdeen, has been appointed to succeed the late Dr. Gilles, as Metropolitan of Edinburgh.

MALFORMATION OF PIGS.—Mr. Burroughs, of the Unicorn Inn, Digbeth, has a litter of pigs, now twelve days old, three of which have hands and arms resembling those of human beings. Two of the pigs have four fingers and thumb, the third three fingers and thumb, and the palm (or tread) quite smooth. One has apparently but little use in the hind-quarters, and draws itself forward by the use of its forepaws or hands. The other portion of the litter are fine, strong, healthy pigs.—*Birmingham Post.*

## Literature.

### HIGHLAND JESSIE; OR, LOTA, THE INDIAN MAID. A TALE OF THE GREAT INDIAN MUTINY.

#### CHAPTER CXVII.

LUCKNOW, 18TH TO 23RD SEPTEMBER.

GENERALLY speaking, you can't in five consecutive minutes come across any half-dozen men who will exactly coincide in any one argument, unless, indeed, it be that every one of the six ought to be much better off than he is; under which circumstances it is just possible the half-dozen would agree—unless, indeed, one asserted himself to be contented, for the mere desire to have a will of his own.

But there was no doubt about this, that every sentient soul in the Lucknow garrison agreed with every other sane individual in a similar straight, that as the promised time of relief came near, the days had some unaccountable property of lengthening themselves to an exceeding extent.

"Bless my soul! not dinner-time yet?"

"Let us go back to the trenches, we shall get through the time quicker."

"Heigho! I wish we were either relieved or done; for his waiting is the very devil."

Such were the expressions which "dropped about" the garrison as the third week of September drew to an end.

Waiting in any shape, from that of your wife putting on her bonnet to the more important matter of attending a legacy, is intolerable.

It was lucky for the Lucknow men that they still had plenty of work to carry them through, or they would have died in droves of sheer mortification, and weariness of waiting. But in their case, as in that of many blessed others, work was at hand—hard-handed work—and plenty of it.

It is a fair calculation to state that an hour off duty, during the last days of the siege of Lucknow, and before the holidays arrived, was six times as long as that same extent of time passed in any shape of energy. Meanwhile, the enemy kept pounding away with the tenacity of a terrier at a rat-hole. Possibly, it was habit with them rather than the hope of success, but it is certain the rebels never gave us more than an hour's rest at a time.

Given a lull in the leaden and iron storm, and then in a moment the metal hail would rattle over the entrenchments again as though the enemy were bent upon overtaking lost time.

The poor old Residency appeared to be the especial mark of hate on the part of the wasteful sepoy artillerymen—wasteful, because the good Residency was almost a complete ruin, only one wall standing, while the enemy must have known that, as a shelter, it must have been abandoned, seeing that the building was so tottering as to be immeasurably more dangerous to any men or women near it than the enemy's fire.

It was on the 19th September that the last of the good old building which had been the centre of the stronghold, the heart of the garrison, the soul, so to speak, out of which the garrison had emerged—it was on the 19th that the last quivering wall ran down with a great swirl of dust and whirling currents.

"Bravo, Residency!" said some one, whose name I do not remember. "Bravo, Residency! Worked well, and down at last with honours! Bravo, Residency!"

It was as though the old building, having done all it could, gave way from sheer weakness when the other half was nearing.

It was also on September 19th that the last sale in garrison took place, and the enormous prices which things fetched will lead readers to judge of the famine-like condition (especially for clothing) to which the garrison had been reduced. For instance, a new flannel shirt was knocked down for forty rupees (£4); while five old flannel shirts brought in 112 rupees (£11 4s). A single bottle of brandy fetched £4.

Water also began to run short; and, to add to this scarcity, one of the most important wells—one on which implicit reliance had been placed—became perfectly valueless, as far as all the Indians in garrison were concerned, by reason of the "contamination of death."

It was on the 21st that a water-carrier, drawing water from this unfortunate well, was struck by a ball, and knocked dead into it. The news spread among the natives, and beyond all doubt, had it been attempted to force them to drink that water, the whole Indian soldiery which had hitherto remained faithful to the English cause would have turned upon us, the garrison would have been lost, and within three or four days of relief, the English who had held their own would have been massacred to the very last little child—what of children, by the way, that were left. Very few by the end of the third week in September.

The body of the water-carrier was got up very quickly, but that act did not purify the well. Any Indian who drank of its waters would lose caste; and therefore, to avoid all danger of an insurrection, the well in question was marked, covered over, and short as water was running, was not used again during the brief remainder of the siege.

This event of the well is mentioned as a forcible illustration of the minute watchfulness the handful of English in garrison at Lucknow had to exercise to save themselves from the utter annihilation which threatened them unceasingly not only from without, but from within.

It is bad enough to have a bloodthirsty enemy outside the house, but to have an uncertain friend sitting inside your residence, and at your very table, is immeasurably worse.

After all of which remarks upon the danger to which the Lucknow English were unceasingly exposed, it may as well once more be added that English duty and life, and ordinary habits, went on as nearly after the common rule of English existence as possible. One cannot always be dreading the murderer; we grow accustomed to his presence, precisely as a woman who fully expects her drink-mad husband will one day destroy her, falls asleep by his side, and does not wake until morning, if ever on this earth she awakes at all.

People joked and talked, and "went on" as nearly usual as possible. The deaths and burials affected the garrison but for a short time after each dreary interment. Exactly as an undertaker's children have no fear of coffins, and make playthings of them, so in garrison at Lucknow—the dead were buried, and the survivors were cheerful; not only because custom will habituate us to everything, but because each man felt he might join the dead at any moment. And exactly as you do not yearn for your friend going a journey, if you are soon going to follow that friend, so each man and woman in garrison (the mothers assuredly excepted) did not mourn deeply for their dead, for the simple reason that the survivors did not value their own lives at five minutes' purchase, a statement which is not to lead the reader to suppose that they despaired. You can be perfectly cheerful, and yet expect the bullet that is to be your bullet even while you are laughing.

It is astonishing how in war you become perfectly fearless of death. The feeling calls for an apprenticeship assuredly, but when you have served your time it does not follow that you shall have a hard heart. In fact, it is my experience that tough old soldiers have, as a rule, the tenderest hearts in existence.

For instance, Tim Flat had the tenderest heart in his bosom that a man should have, and yet he was blithe enough, though he expected death at any moment.

Now Tim, by the 21st September, had been told off to the commissariat department—that is to say, in more rational language, it

was his duty to mount guard over the remaining store of beer and spirits, all of which was devoted to the hospital service.

Now, the store in question was not up to much, from a wine or beer-merchant's view of the question. The yellow cases and black bottles were packed in a large native hut, in as snugly a protected corner as it was possible to find; and up and down Tim went during each of his four hours' duty, like the stiff British sergeant that he was.

Well, sir, two bottles went—beer—from the shelf near the window.

Tim's tribulation was great. He was answerable for the liquor, and here was a condition of things!

A commissariat officer took stock of the bottles every day, and it was Tim's duty to deliver bottles only upon a doctor's formally-written and signed order.

Who stole the beer? That was the question.

The loss had to be reported, and it was; but it was done with such a long face, and with so white a countenance, that the officer to whom the confession was made did not doubt Tim for a moment; and as discipline was not carried on in the garrison with that Spartan severity which characterizes most military codes in a general way, Tim was not reported; and, indeed, he was allowed to go his own way to work to vindicate his honour.

In a little friendly chat with the commissariat officer—a man who was an instance of an officer who can be a disciplinarian and a considerate gentleman at the same time—in the confab in question, Tim set out by urging that it must be some one, and having obtained a ready admission of the cogency of his argument, he went on to urge that the some one must have either entered the store by the door or the one window. This being admitted, Tim urged that it was not by the door, as he had patrolled up and down before that convenience during his guard.

"Quite sure you didn't drop off for half forty winks, Flat?" asked the officer.

"Help me!—beg pardon, sir, not one."

"Then you think it was by the window that—"

"Yes, sir; winder it must ha' been."

"But, sergeant, don't forget there are only officers' quarters in the rear of the store, and surely you don't suspect—"

"Sir! I don't suspect any man; but this I'll take four dozen o' oaths to, and take four dozen willingly on my back, if I'm found crammering, as the liquor was took from through the winder; and, sir, which, if you'll allow me, sir, a plan as—"

Well, the officer allowed Tim to try his plan.

It was night-time, and Tim had been relieved.

The sentry was on his ground before the store, and keeping step with military precision.

Then he kept step with less military precision; but whether he went to sleep or not I am quite unable to say; but I know this—that sentries can go to sleep with one eye open (so to speak), and which is as sharp for the approach of the picket or the relief-guard as any needle's point ever made even in Whitechapel.

But to other sounds than the picket, or the relief-guard, the sentry's ear is not so profound.

Suddenly there was a quick cry of pain, and then it was hushed, and a whispered voice said, "For God's sake, let me go, whoever you are!"

"Who are you?" asked Tim.

"Don't ask. Here, take my purse."

"I'd rather take your life," said Tim, he speaking in a whisper, as did the other man. "Who are yer?"

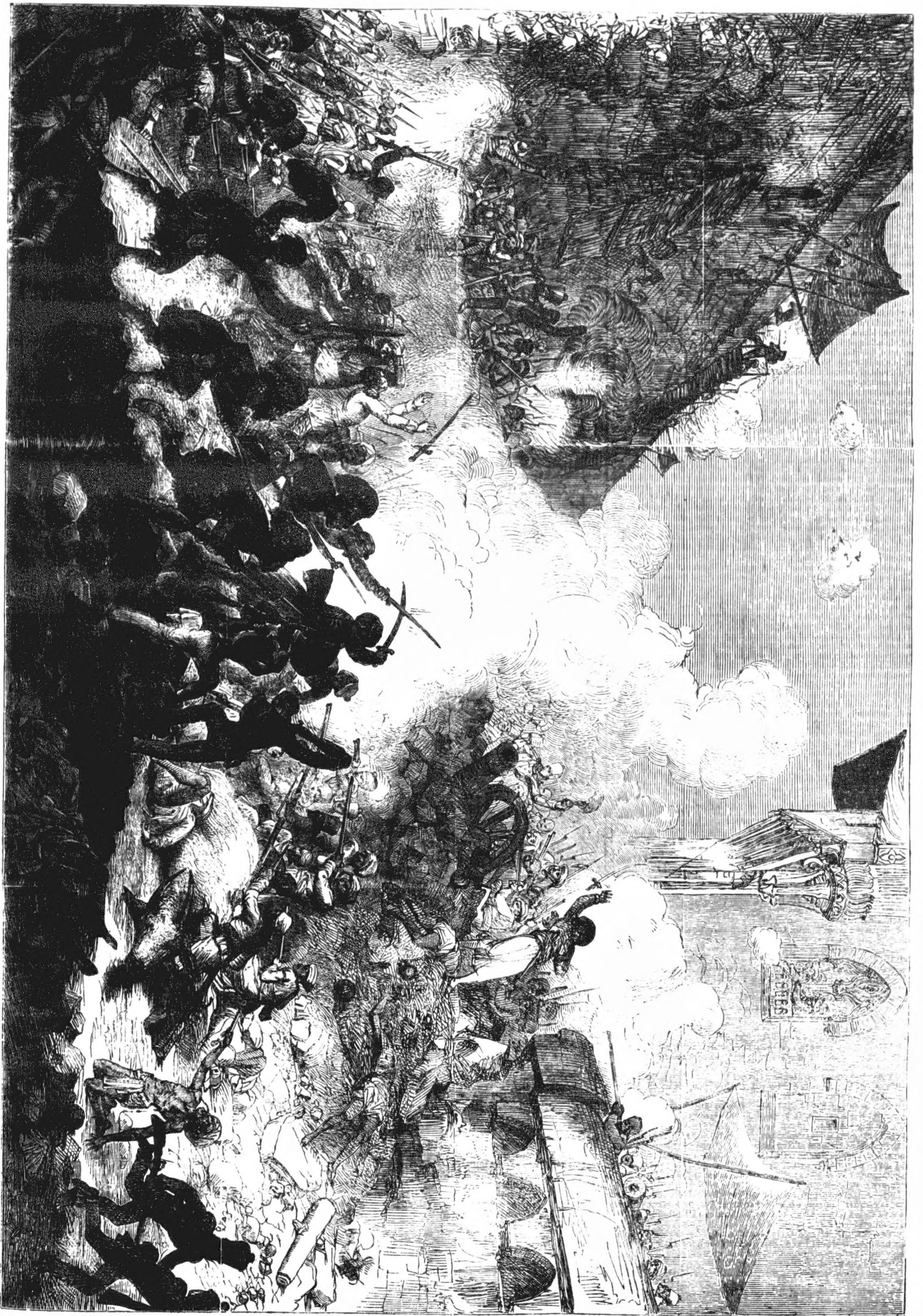
"Your superior, I am certain," said the voice. "Let me go!" and it assumed a tone of authority.

Authority under such circumstances was lost upon Tim.

"Who are yer?" said Tim. "I will know!"

"I was dying for beer," said the miserable man; "I was going mad for beer; and my beggars smashed all mine before they went. Teey to k all my money with 'em, too. Let me go, for heaven's sake, or I shall be disgraced for life!"





LUCKNOW, AS GOOD AS RELIEVED. (See page 235.)



"Ha! Did you think of a poor beggar's honour," asked Tim. "when you stole stores in his keeping? Who are yer? I will know."

"Don't ask me! Let me go! I'll pay anything! Oh, let me go—let me go!" said the poor caught wretch; for Tim had stood for an hour, with his hand against the nearest bottle to the window, waiting for the thief that he knew would return; and thus his little plot, which was very simple. He had remained on guard, but unknown to the sentry without. That was all; but it was successful.

"Tell yer, I will know who yer are."

"I should have gone mad—there, man, I'll kiss your hand if you'll let me go."

"And what about me?"

"They won't punish you much—and I'll pay you—Ha!"

The "ha" followed one of those rapid flashes of lightning which come in the tropics quite unexpectedly at the moment of their appearance.

The men were face to face in the window opening of the native hut, which served as the distributing store.

"Colonel!" said Tim.

"Oh, let me go," said the officer, after the darkness enveloped them once more.

"Sir," said Tim, "it 'ud be a greater disgrace to you nor to me—being only a sergeant—to be found out. But my honour's as good as yours, sir; and if I let you go, it's because I pity you."

Here he let the hand go, and away fled the prisoner, without asking the name of the man who had sacrificed himself to his superior's honour, without even a word of thanks.

For, you see, there is a great difference in men.

But the colonel did not get off in any comforting degree.

For though Tim reported that his endeavour to find the thief had failed, Colonel Mole was found out.

This is how it was.

Tim, like a model husband elect as he was, had reported the whole affair of the loss of the bottles, together with his discovery of the thief, to Wilhelmina Seraphina Skeggs, who—like the energetic wife she intended to be—strongly approved of the idea.

But sleep she could not; so tying a shawl round her classic head—or rather, tying some remarkable rags that had once formed a shawl over her curly and black hair—she was for making for the store, and had got safe past half a dozen sentries by the use of the password for the night—which, preposterous as it may appear, was "Gooseberry." But when he has to invent a password for every night in a year, and a series of years, any man may justifiably make a fool of himself.

"Gooseberry!" had Wilhelmina said half-a-dozen times when she heard an approaching and uneasy pair of footsteps.

Omitting the oaths, this is what Skeggs heard:—"The black-guard has half broken my head. (Then came an oath.) I wish I knew who he was; I'd teach him to look after his own business. (Oath.) The rascal, just as I had the beer, too. The other has made me worse than I was. (Oath.) Where the devil am I going? I'm as giddy as a top. And I'm talking to myself, too. (Oath.) What's the matter with me? (Oath.) Why this can't be d. t. s."

[D. t. s. is short, in the army and navy, for delirium tremens.]

And here came another flash of lightning, and Skeggs spotted the colonel precisely as though she were a "female detective."

And that is how the secret oozed out in the morning, in spite of Tim's gallantry in playing his superior officer—or rather, his officer superior in rank.

And then people could comprehend what that estimable colonel meant, when quivering text day in a fit of d. t. s.—for d. t. s. it was—he clutched his blanket and swore at some imaginary foe for holding him, and muttered (poor wretch) about his honour.

All the garrison learnt through Skeggs's voice what they never would have learnt had that organ been cut out—that Colonel Mole had been stealing the beer. No woman will condemn her, for what bride elect, with a thimbleful of natural spirit in her constitution, would allow her darling's honour to remain under that cloud which she herself could dispel with a breath?

Not sympathetically, no!

"Ha!" said Colonel O'Gog that night to his treble, for the colonel was much more than his better half, she did so tend to embolden.

"Ha, there's many a sergeant in the British army is worth more than many a British colonel, for your sergeant can't get his grade without good conduct, while more than one colonel has not a rig of reputation left. 'Tis a queer world, indeed, Amelia!"

"Deed, tis!" said Mrs. O'Gog.

## CHAPTER CXVIII.

### FALLING OUT OF THE ARMY.

EUT Mrs. O'Gog had more to say next day.

Mrs. Captain Berry was dilating on the discovery with regard to Colonel Mole, and after the sharp habit of that lady, she was not sparing the colonel.

"Did I not always say the man was a coward? I have always said it—c-o-w-a-r-d, that's his ticket! What, colonel?"

For at this moment in came Colonel O'Gog, with a tear in his eye.

"Melia, that boy of ours is lit?"

"Hit—who?" asks Amelia.

"Faith!" says the colonel, "tis himself that's hit—O'Rackie!"

Whereupon poor Amelia O'Gog's immense chest began heaving like a fleshy volcano.

"Not serious, O'Gog—don't say 'tis serious?"

"Hit!" here broke in Mrs. Captain Berry, who, once wound up, went till she ran down, even if she ran down in a hurry, which she did at this same time—"hit poor boy; now there's a brave man—heaven save the mark, lad—hit if you like! Amelia—my dear Amelia, don't, don't take on like that!"

For Amelia had read serious in the colonel's face, though never the word said he, good man.

"Don't," said the colonel, with a tear in the other eye; "tis you will have an apoplexy if you do it, Melia."

"Tis sad, our boy hit, and bad too; and, indeed, what will his dear ma say?—and I'll nurse him myself—where is he?"

"In hospital, Melia."

"And oh, O'Gog, can the boy spake?"

"Yes, Melia; and—and he asked after you, dear, so I came myself."

"God bless the boy!" said Amelia, who had become quite the mother of her regiment, in spite of the fact that five years since, and immediately before her marriage to O'Gog, she had mistakenly tried at sweet seventeen—"take me to the boy 'indiate."

Indeed, Mrs. Colonel O'Gog loved the boy for his own sake. Somehow, she, having married late in life, and an elderly officer, had given up a family of her own, and, like a sensible woman, taken to somebody else's. That somebody else's was O'Rackie's mamma's, as represented in India.

Perhaps there was just a glimmering of consideration of "Sen Jeame's-squar" mixed up with her love; but then there is some self-interest even in the best of love, or how can affection be planted in the individual?

"Take me to him," said O'Gog—and really she required helping (a wheelbarrow would have been quite a boon), for O'Gog was but feeble on her legs—but she would not give in, and panted and panted, till she stood by O'Rackie's bedside.

"A few hours," said the doctor, "and there would be an end of him."

He had been hit by a bullet in the right lung, and congestion was slowly but certainly progressing.

He knew it.

They had probed for the ball, but he knew it was no use. "Don't try," he had said to the surgeon; "I'm done for! They've put the drag on! Light your pipe with my commission, for that's all it's good for!"

And when O'Gog appeared, he nodded, and was about to "spake," but already life was going in really, and so O'Gog proceeded him with, "And what the devil do you mean by it?"

"Melia," says he, "I shall never get back to Sen Jeame's-squar. You'll have to go for me, dear old drill-major."

For you see he was taking the indulgent liberty of death—he had never yet called her "old drill-major" to her face.

Ay, and had he got back to the square, would he have found it so jolly as he expected? Who, being a wanderer, finds home what he had pictured it. In his exile he has forgotten the dark side of the picture, and he comes home, and he finds it different from what he had pictured it, and he thinks it changed—and then, perchance, he is glad to go away again. Now, whether this cycle of impressions is for the better or worse? There lies the question. Hope is such a good friend, and reality so imperious an enemy.

Yes; Mrs. O'Gog went many a time to St. James's-square, and the Lady Mary O'Rackie, the poor lad's mother; she going there in the first case to carry thither the legacy and that dismal look of hair which the poor boy sent home by her; but O'Rackie was right, when he said she never should go to one of "their kicks up," meaning "trous" in a general way, for after Lady Mary had the news she gave up that fashionable kind of thing.

As O'Rackie sank, which he did as the morning was breaking, his voice grew gradually fainter.

"Relief 'ill soon come now," he said, speaking slowly, and without uttering.

"God willing, me boy," says Amelia.

"A few days more—and then won't there be a rear, Amalia, eh?"

"Deed there will, O'Rackie."

"W-wish I could join in it."

"Faith, I just suppose you'll have it, for intention's everything in this world, and ye've never had intention, and so ye're just innocent, me boy, and ye need not be afraid."

Then, after a pause, she said, "Deed, praps ye'll know before us when that shoot's a coming."

Then, after a time, he and she remaining mutely, hand and hand, he said, "O'Gog, dear, cut off a bit of my hair for mam at home, and let me kiss it—nobody's looking."

Which was the truth, for the weary patients near him were softly sleeping—as the sick ever sleep when they are really at rest—and no official was near at hand.

And Mrs. O'Gog, taking out her housewife, and feeling for the little flap which opened it, for she could not see it, her sight being blurred with some very silent tears, came at last to cut off the bit of hair which was to go to St. James's.

The lad looked about, jealous of watchfulness, and then he kissed the lock and watched the O'Gog carefully put that poor relic, such as falls each day by thousands in a few hair-dresser's shops, put it away in her housewife, and O'Rackie fell slightly back on his pillow.

After a little, says he, "Colonel's Amelia, dear—there's still nobody looking; let's kiss you." (They were hand in hand again by this time), "and then tell them at home it was for mother."

The good old stout woman leant down, and hard indeed was the exertion, and the weary young soldier kissed her three soft times. (I have often noticed that single-hearted sons generally give their mothers the three precious little kisses), and then he fell back sighing once more, but this time with a smile upon his face, in which there was a faint light of his old comedy.

Then, growing very weak, and death being near, he dozed.

Amelia never once drew her hand away—but gradually the hold he held upon her hand relaxed, ever so softly.

The last words he said—and being very weak and wandering, his stammer came back again—his last words were, "G—God—b—bless you . . . Re—relief."

And he died as the day came.

And there was an end of poor soft-headed, soft-hearted Lieutenant O'Rackie.

He wasn't up to much, but it was a good thing for the army did it never muster worse officers than was he.

Ay, and that very morning, the 22nd September, Lucknow was "as good as relieved" for the great stout honest O'Rackie had anticipated came surging over the garrison (did the lad hear it?); and when those who had not yet joined in it asked what all the stir was about, they were told—were answered rightly—that the "relieving force, under Havelock, had crossed the Ganges, and would be with us in a few days."

And that prayer, which is shown in sweet and cheerful faces, spread over the whole blessed camp.

(To be continued in our next.)

SINGULAR STORY.—A boy giving the name of Henry Goodwin recently made application to the Birches Ironworks, Lanesborough, for work, and although they were not in need of help, he pleaded so hard that employment was finally given him. His superior intelligence, modesty, and freedom from profanity and coarseness, and his great industry, all conspired to win the favour of his employers, who spoke of it to several gentlemen of the village, who also became interested in his appearance. Shortly after commencing work he was taken ill, and repaired to Munson's H. tel, where, in order to be apart from the other boarders, he had a bed in the garret. The care he received was not the best, and the patient grew rapidly worse, when a physician was finally sent for, who wished to examine him, but Henry objecting, the doctor did not insist. The next day the doctor found him insensible, and the case hopeless, and on examination discovered that his patient was a woman. During the night the patient continued insensible or deranged, and died in the morning. An inquest was held, at which it was ascertained that the deceased had worked for a Mr. Barton, in Dalton, at farming, then came to Pittsfield, and worked for Amos Shephardson, farming at one dol. fifty cents a day, but left, as she could not do hayting. She then applied for work at the ironworks in Lanesborough, and with the sad result narrated above. The Pittsfield Eagle says that everywhere she conducted herself with extreme modesty and propriety, and showed great industry. From letters found among her effects, she appears to have been the wife of Leeman Underhill, a soldier or officer in Battery D, 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, lately stationed at Fort Jackson, near New Orleans. The letters are addressed "Dear Julia and Children." The first ones speak of having sent her money, with some doubt in one case whether it was honestly delivered. The late ones speak of want, not having been paid, sickness, &c., and at least intimate a request for more money. She sent money away at two different times at least—probably to her husband, and perhaps to her children—and there seems little doubt that she assumed her disguise in order to procure more remunerative pay, and died from over-exertion for those she loved. A fine bowie knife, ground very sharp, was found among her effects, and was doubtless intended for defence against insult.—Boston (American) Journal.

A CAPITAL WRITING CASE for 2s. (or free by post for twenty-eight stamps) fitted with Writing-paper, Envelopes, Pencils and Pens, Binding-book, &c. THE PRIZE OF TWENTY GUINEAS AND SILVER MEDAL was given by the SOCIETY OF ARTS for its utility, durability, and cheapness 250,000 have already been sold. To be had of PARKES and GORTO, 25 Oxford-street, London, and all Stationers.—(Advertisement.)

NO HOME COMPLETER without a WILLCOCK AND GIBBS SEWING MACHINE.—Simple, compact, efficient, durable, and noiseless. Warranted to fulfil all the requirements of a perfect family Machine. Free prospectus on application at 125, Regent-street.—(Advertisement.)

## The Court.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Princess and the Duchess of Coburg, and daily attended by Mr. Grant, enjoys her usual walks and drives through the grounds, and around the district of Broom and other places, while the Duke of Coburg and the gentlemen of the suite are daily out in the moors and forests. Their success in deer-stalking has been fair; but on the moors the grouse are now very wild, consequently poor bags have been got during the last ten days. On Sunday, the Rev. Robert Stephen, B.A., of Bonfrew, preached in the parish church of Orathie, forenoon and afternoon. His sermon was noted for simplicity of language and striking illustrations. It not having been officially made known at Orathie, several of the royal suite were absent in the forenoon, but in the afternoon her Majesty the Queen, the Princess Helena, the Duke and Duchess of Coburg, and the ladies and gentlemen of the household, were present, and occupied the royal pews. The church was well-filled, but there were fewer strangers from a distance present than usual, owing to their not having heard that Mr. Stephen was to preach. His Royal Highness Prince Alfred arrived at Balmoral Castle on Thursday. The Duke and Duchess of Coburg were to leave at the end of the week; but previous to their departure it was intended to hold a ball at the Castle, that their highnesses might see the style in which the Highlanders dance their national reels. Lord Delawar is expected to arrive at Aberfeldie Castle on Monday for a stay of a few weeks. The Marchioness of Ely has been suffering for some time from an attack of scarlatina, but she is now nearly convalescent. Lieutenant Phipps and other gentlemen have been prosecuting the fishing for the last few days, without, however, being very successful. There is plenty of fish in the water at present, but from some cause or other they do not take well with the hook. On Tuesday, Captain Sids and Mr. Albert Phipps went to Glenfinnan to shoot, and bagged eight hares. Wednesday was a very wet day, with rough wind, so that little could be done in the way of sport.—Dundee Advertiser.

Prince Arthur, of England, attended by Major Elphinstone and Colonel Seymour, has arrived at Baden-baden. Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar have reached the same place on a visit to the Duchess of Hamilton.

By the latest intelligence received from Potsdam we learn that her Royal Highness the Crown Princess of Prussia and the infant prince are progressing in a very favourable manner.

On Monday morning, Prince Humbert of Italy, attended by the Italian Minister and General Revel, with the view of personally witnessing the proceedings of our police-courts, went to the Bow-street office to hear the evidence against Muller for the murder of Mr. Briggs. We have reason to know that it was not out of any anxiety to see the accused that Prince Humbert attended, but merely to have an insight to the mode adopted at the preliminary proceedings against criminals in England. The Prince and his friends were provided with seats at the magisterial part of the court. About twelve o'clock the Prince retired with the Marquis d'Azeglio and General Revel. He afterwards visited Mr. Anderson's paddocks at Willesden to view his fine stud of horses. It was late in the evening when the Prince and General Revel returned to the Italian Legation. In the evening the Marquis d'Azeglio entertained the Prince and his suite at dinner at the Legation. The Duke de Chartres and the Baron Marochetti were also present.

## THE PRACTICAL GARDENER.

We have recently had some really seasonable weather for the gardens, both floral and vegetable. The rains have been heavy, and not too cold, and penetrated well into the ground. The change has had a wonderful effect, and everything may be said to be looking up again.

### GARDENING OPERATIONS FOR THE WEEK.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Continue planting everything as mentioned in our last. Let every available piece of ground be occupied with winter greens of every description. When the heads of artichokes have been gathered, cut down the remaining part of the stems to encourage the growth of shoots from the bottom before the winter. If lettuce are required for winter use, plant some of the cabbage kinds in frames, on a light soil, while some may be picked out on a warm border before they are finally planted to remain through the winter. A portion of spring-grown parsley may be cut down, in order that a more tender and useful crop may spring up before winter. Pay attention to the thinning and weeding of carrots and turnips. Thin autumn sowings of onions, and plant the thinnings on a warm border; also pull up the main summer crop when they have done growing, and house them when dry.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Lose no time in getting the stock of bedding plants potted for another season. See that bulbs and the spring flowering plants are in good condition for turning into the beds when the summer and autumn flowering plants are over. Cuttings of China roses that are rooted may be planted into reserved ground or potted. Thin the weak shoots of dahlias; tie up the branches and shade the best flowers. Choice plants that have been planted out and are worth preserving should be taken up and repotted, removing at the same time straggling and ill-placed shoots.

FRUIT GARDEN.—Carefully look over apples and pears that have been gathered, and remove all that have begun to decay before they infect others. Remove rubbish of all kinds from fruit tree borders, so that the roots may have all the advantage of favourable weather. Go over strawberry beds, and clear from weeds, cutting away runner strings and the plants separate.

HOW TO DESTROY INSECTS.—The following remedy for the plague of insects was invented by the late Rev. W. Kirby:—A hand glass, commonly used by gardeners (a square one is the best) is the instrument to be used. This has to be tightly covered at the bottom with thick white paper, varnished to resist the wet. A circular hole, 6½ inches in diameter, is then cut in the centre of the paper, and the glass is placed on three bricks over a plate filled with beer, sugar, and a little rum, a moderate distance from the infested spot. The effect is magical; in a few hours the glass is crammed with wasps, hornets, and flies (bees will seldom enter), which, having tasted the sweets, fly upwards to the light. A common sulphur match, made by digging brown paper into melted brimstone, will destroy thousands. The constant hum of insect life inside will attract all the marauders from the fruit trees to the glass; and the scent of the rum is sure to induce the most fastidious wasp to enter, as no insect can resist its powerful attractions.

A DANGEROUS GHOST.—The preparations incidental to the representation of a "ghost illusion" resulted most disastrously the other night at Hartlepool. The audience assembled in the Temperance Hall were alarmed by a loud report; the whole building was shaken, and some of the people were even lifted from their seats. The hall rapidly filled with smoke, and there was a general scramble to the doors. The disaster, it appears, was due to the manager of the illusion leaving unattended some chemicals required for the light in a pot on the fire in the room of the hall-keeper, whose wife and another woman were seriously burnt. The oven, copper, and stove were blown into the middle of the room, the furniture destroyed, and considerable other damage done.

HORNMAN'S Tea is choice and strong, moderate in price, and wholesome to use. These advantages have for this Tea a general preference. It is sold in packets by 2,390 Agents.—(Advertisement.)



## NEW BOOKS.

**THE JOYS AND SORROWS OF A SCHOOLMASTER.** By ONE OF THEMSELVES. London: W. Allan and Co.—An amusing sketch from life of the sayings and doings of a country schoolmaster. The author acquaints young men about to enter the profession with the difficulty of squaring a small salary with a large family, an equation that he himself had to work out under very trying circumstances. The narrator also gives us an insight into young Switzerland, which, like young England, and young anywhere else, appears to have its own peculiar aspirations. The book is seasonable, being just the sort of reading suitable for the rail and the seaside.

**LONDON LABOUR AND THE LONDON POOR.** (Part V and VI.) By HENRY MAYHEW. London: Charles Griffin and Company.—This well-written work increases in interest as the several parts appear. In Part V. we have a full account of the poor lodging houses, and some well-timed remarks on the subject of ragged schools and model lodging houses. His account of the fabricators of begging letters will put many philanthropists to their guard against the many impostors in this direction. His history of the "Cheap Jacks" is very amusing, and we are also let into the secret of the cost and manufacture of cheap jewellery. Part VI. makes us acquainted with the tricks of the pretended seller of smuggled goods, and a deal of valuable matter relative to the blind of the metropolis.

## A GREAT FIRE.

On Monday morning, between three and four o'clock, a fire broke out in the City which, in point of extent and destruction of property, has not been equalled since the burning of Cotton's Wharf. The fire was first discovered by a policeman, who noticed a strong glare of light as well as volumes of smoke issuing from the premises of Messrs. Taplings, carpet manufacturers, Gresham-street West. The building, which is about 170 feet long and 100 feet high, is situated nearly opposite the Goldsmiths' Hall, the upper floors being occupied as warehouses by Messrs. Hillaby. It is in a large block of houses formed by Gresham-street, Wood-street, and Staining-lane, and contains some of the most costly-stocked premises in the City, including those of Harris and Co. On ascertaining that a serious conflagration was raging inside the building, the constable raised an alarm, and in a few minutes a number of engines were hastening to the spot, now the scene of the wildest confusion and dismay. The fire soon gained great head, and the flames roared through forty windows, threatening all the adjoining property. In consequence of the great danger to the Haberdashers' Hall measures were promptly adopted by the firemen and others for removing the paintings and other valuable articles kept therein. This work was not commenced a moment too soon, for the flames rapidly extended to the hall, which has only just been repaired at a cost of £10,000. They also seized on the premises of Messrs. Edmonds, button makers, and Mr. Jones, warehouseman, at the corner of Wood-street, and had full possession of a district of considerable extent, from which they rose high in the air. The site of the Haberdashers' Hall was bequeathed to the company in the year 1418 (17th Edward IV), and the one which formerly stood upon the enclosure which forms the area of the present fire is described as being very spacious, for in it met the Parliament Commissioners during the Interregnum. The present building (or, at least, as much of it as remains) was built by Sir Christopher Wren upon a portion of the site of the original building, which was destroyed by the Great Fire of London. This building was of brick, a heavy pile, having no pretensions to exterior ornament, but richly fashioned and decorated in the interior. But a short time since, when the premises of Messrs. Tapling and Co. were erected, a handsome gateway and passage leading to the court-room and back buildings were erected in Gresham-street, to harmonise with the new structures, and a handsome pair of iron gates fixed in the new doorway, and the old wall was repaired, but not rebuilt. Of these the major part are destroyed. In the hall of the master and wardens there were several admirable paintings by early masters. It was not until six o'clock on Monday night that the fire was got safely under.

**SLEEPING CARS ON THE NEW JERSEY CENTRAL RAILWAY.**—Each car can conveniently furnish beds to forty-eight persons, and seat fifty-six. From the floor to the top the dormitories are about ten feet, and can accommodate four persons conveniently. For the extra privilege of sleeping a charge of fifty cents is made for the top apartment, for the second seventy-five cents, and for the lower apartment one dollar twenty-five cents. The bed curtains are of the finest damask, and when the seats which form the beds are turned down they form spring mattresses. Every alternate department is a state room, with latticed door, which is a great improvement in sleeping railroad cars. The ventilating apparatus is most complete, and through it the car will always be cool and pleasant, even in the hottest weather. Every convenience has been nicely fitted up for the comfort of passengers. The woodwork is all maple, highly polished, and the glass is tastefully stained. The cars also contain state-rooms, intended specially for the seclusion and convenience of the ladies. — *Washington Paper.*

**"THE BLOOD PURIFIER."**—OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SANGREAPARILLA.—It acts specially on the blood, and hence is the only medicine that has received the name of "The Blood Purifier." It clears the face and the body from all blotches and pimples, purges from the system the latent mercury, and gives new blood and life to the invalid. Mothers should use it for the sake of their infants, and no sea captain or emigrant should be without it on the voyage. Sold everywhere. Chief Depot 131, Fleet-street London. Important Caution: See that you get the blue and red wrappers with the old Doctor's head in the centre. None others genuine.—[Advertisement.]

## EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE.

At the Lambeth Police-court on Thursday, when the Hon. G. C. Norton took his seat on the bench, Mr. Beasley, barrister, instructed by Mr. Bonner, applied to him for a warrant against Mr. Edward Hammond, a gentleman residing at Laurel House, Peckham, for looking up and keeping in close confinement this wife, Rosaline Hammond, without just cause, such confinement being very detrimental to her health.

Mr. Hammond was taken by Spinks, the officer, to the police-station, and the charge of assault was entered in the regular way. On his return Mrs. Rosaline Hammond, a wretched, dejected, but intellectual-looking woman, and who gave her evidence with perfect clearness and composure, was sworn and examined by Mr. Beasley.

Is the defendant your husband?—Yes. Where do you live?—Live! I can only say I live where I have been taken, at Laurel House, Peckham-rye.

In the year 1852 were you living with your husband at Laurel House, Peckham-rye?—Yes. Was your liberty restrained while you were in that house?—Yes; I was locked up in that house, as I have been in the present one.

When were you first locked up in that house?—I do not exactly remember the date. I think it was last September. It is difficult to remember the day of the month, situated as I was.

What room were you locked up in?—The bedroom I always occupied with my husband.

Were you locked up four days?—Yes, from day to day.

By Mr. Norton: By whom, by whose direction, or who actually looked you up?—I considered my husband responsible, but he told me it was the two women who attended me. He threw the blame upon the women, but of course I do not know whom to blame. He said Allen, one of the servants, was the traitor, but I thought the other servant was much more likely to be the party.

Did you make any remonstrance to your husband?—Yes; on one occasion I reasoned with him, but he was under the influence of beer. He was not with me very long. He said it was not his wish to lock me up. He said, "I consider you are perfectly sane and very intellectual, and I do not see why you should be shut up." I said, "Why, then, do you shut me up?" and he laid the blame on the two women. He unlocked the door himself, but the women came and locked it again.

Before you were removed were you subjected to any act of violence?—Yes; on Christmas-eve in 1852 I was severely beaten by my husband.

How were you beaten? With what?—With his hand.

What blows?—Yes, across my temples. With his closed fist?—Yes. The women urged him on. They saw he was under the influence of beer.

Were the women present?—Yes, the women were present and urging him on to do it, not Allen, but the other women.

Is that woman's name Emily Whiteman?—Yes, Emily Whiteman. She was present, urged him on, and told him to do it.

Mr. Norton: Had you ever had any quarrel with them?—We have had many quarrels, but not on that occasion.

By Mr. Beasley: Before you were locked up had you been down to Emily Whiteman's family?—Yes.

Did you tell your husband what you went to see her parents about?—Yes, about her adultery.

With whom?—With him, my husband. Did you tell your husband you had been to see Emily Whiteman's parents about his adultery with their daughter?—Yes.

When your husband struck you in 1852 did you suffer much from his violence?—Yes, I suffered a good deal about the temple. It is a dangerous part to strike. I protected myself as much as I could with my hands against his violence.

Were you subjected to violence at the hands of other persons in his presence?—Never in his presence, but I have been severely knocked about the head by these two women, which I believe was unknown to him.

By Mr. Norton: How recently have you been struck by either of these two women?—I cannot count the times; I have been struck so often.

Are you fearful of seeing the woman of whom you have been speaking as one of the persons who had assaulted you?—Oh, no.

Then let Allen be brought in and placed alongside Mr. Hammond, as she is implicated in this charge.

In answer to the further questions of the learned counsel, the witness said that she had had two children, one of whom was still living, and whom she had occasionally seen from her window; the other only survived its birth a few hours. On the last occasion she was attended by Dr. Hind, but he had not arrived until after the birth. He continued to attend her for a month, and from that time (January last) she had not seen or been visited by any medical man.

Mr. Beasley here remarked that Mrs. Hammond was taken away from the wretched apartment in which she had been shut up with scarcely decent clothing on her; and but for a shawl which she had round her for a cloak, and a bonnet that had been lent to her, she could not have been removed. She was destitute of proper under-clothing, and he wished his worship would call on her to throw off her shawl, in order that he might see the forlorn condition in which a lady of the highest respectability, and who had brought her husband £600 a year, was at present placed. The unfortunate lady here divested herself of the borrowed cloak and shawl, and presented such an appearance from want of food, air, and clothing as caused a thrill of horror to pervade the court; and perhaps such a squalid, miserable-looking being never came before a magistrate to demand justice.

The defendant said he was unprepared with legal assistance, and time was given him for the purpose of providing it. In the meantime he was ordered to put in bail, himself in £200 and two sureties of £50 each, and his own bail was taken for his servant Allen, to appear on a future day.

## FEARFUL BOAT ACCIDENT IN BELFAST. LOUGH—FOUR MEN DROWNED.

On Saturday, a melancholy accident occurred in Belfast Lough, opposite Whitehouse Coastguard Station, which has been attended with the loss of four men at least. From what I have up to the present heard, it appears that seven men, named M'Cartney, Alexander Robb, Thomas M'Peece, William Steenson, John Algie, Wm. Danwordy, and James Harvey, took out a small railboat or yacht, at an early hour on Saturday morning, for the purpose of fishing, and also for a sail through the Lough. The boat belonged to M'Cartney, who resides in Greenacres, and the party, it appears, had a good deal of whisky and refreshments with them. They cruised through the Lough from early morning up till two o'clock, having in the meantime, it is said, gone on shore at Holywood for a short time. It is reported that two of the party refused to get on board again, preferring to go home by the train to Belfast, and some parties maintain that only one person was left behind at Holywood. However the party again set sail, and with a pretty strong breeze soon crossed over the Lough to the Antrim side, and when opposite the Whitehouse Coastguard Station, about two o'clock, a very heavy shower of rain came on, during which there were some strong gusts of wind. One of these squalls caught the sail of the boat, which was immediately capsized and the unfortunate occupants thrown into the water. The accident was witnessed by the Coastguard men, who promptly proceeded out to the assistance of the six men, it is believed, who were struggling in the water. The only man of the whole number who was saved was Dunwordy; all the others have perished. Dunwordy swam for a considerable distance, and kept himself above the water until he was rescued (very much exhausted) by a pleasure-boat from Belfast. He was taken to a house in Whitehouse, where every attention was shown to him. The parties in the neighbourhood soon collected in great numbers on the shore, and boats having been procured, the place about the scene of the disaster was carefully dragged; but up to the present the only bodies picked up are those of M'Cartney (the owner of the boat) and Alexander Robb. In the pocket of one of the men a bottle of whisky was found. I have been told that the majority of the men are married, and have families depending on them for support. The greatest sympathy is felt for the relatives of the deceased, some of whom witnessed the melancholy occurrence. I understand that all the men, with the exception of M'Cartney, are block printers. It is generally believed that five of the party have been drowned. The boat or yacht was named the *Fancy*, which can be seen at low water. — *Sturders's News Letter.*

## LITERARY PHOTOGRAPHS.

SIX SECRET-TYPE PICTURES. FOR THE PRIVATE STUDY OF BACHELORS, BURGANDS, AND WICKI-WERS. In a sealed envelope, free for 6 stamps. Address, Secretary, Strand Museum, London.

**TO LADIES ONLY.**—Consult DR. SCOTT, personally or by letter, in Midwifery, Pregnancy, Obstructions, Disappointments in Marriage, and all cases peculiar. He has had thirty-one years' London practice. "The Ladies' Medical Consultant" post free 14 stamps.—15, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, London.

**GIVEN AWAY.** By a Restored Sufferer, a Few Minutes Advice to Private Diseases, Youthful Errors, with a prescription to cure them in all their stages, sent free for two stamps. A copy of same, see Address MEDICUS, 12, Carlton-street, Regent-street, London.

**DR. BRIGHT'S SPEEDY CURE.** THE BACHU CAPSULES, containing the Essence of Copaliba and Cubeba, free from taste, being encased in sugar, at once cure gonorrhoea, gleet, stricture, &c., and all cases arising from infection, subduing all inflammatory action. Free by application, or free by post, 12 stamps, or stamps or post-offices order. Address, 29, George-street, Hanover-square, London.

**THE SILENT FRIEND ON MARRIAGE.** 150 pages, illustrated with engravings, price 1s. post-free fourteen stamps, sealed twenty, containing Prescription of Preventive Lotion. Make this invaluable work your Guide and Advisor for self-cure in all cases resulting from the errors or excesses of youth, infection, loss of natural power and vigor, all female irregularities, and barrenness. Address, Messrs FERRY and Co., Surgeons, 19, Brompton-road, Oxford-street, London, W.C. Consultations daily, eleven till two, and from five till eight o'clock.

**MASCULE VIGOUR GUARANTEED.** without the Possibility of Failure, by the use of DR. BRIGHT'S REMEDY, prepared in the form of a Lotion to ensure secrecy. Invaluable in all cases of generative and physical debility, spermatorrhoea, &c. Sent sealed in pack 4, on receipt of eleven stamps, free by post twelve additional stamps, or stamps or post-offices order. Address, Dr. BRIGHT, 29, George-street, Hanover-square, London.

**GIVEN AWAY.**—A Work on "Marriage; its Duties and Impediments," showing how the vigor of youth may be restored and retained to an advanced age. 8vo. 140 pages. Sent post free for two stamps, sealed, twelve. Address, Dr. BRIGHT, 29, George-street, Hanover-square, London, W.

## NEW FRENCH DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

**TRIESEMAR, No. 1, 2, and 3.**—This great Continental Remedy, prepared in the form of a Lotion, administered by the most eminent in the Medical Profession, at home and abroad. May be carried in the waistcoat pocket, free from taste or smell, and be taken without inconvenience to the patient.

**TRIESEMAR No. 1.** is administered in cases of Sexual Debility, and is strongly recommended to those contemplating Marriage, insuring in a few days increased masculine development, with health, strength, and vigor.

**TRIESEMAR No. 2** cures with safety, speed, and certainty, all venereal affections, at once a subduer of inflammatory action, by dissolving the detestable mucus membrane; also succeeds in all obstinate cases of Gleet, Stricture, &c.

**TRIESEMAR No. 3** is the blood purifier in cases of disease from infection. Skin Eruptions, Scars, Throat, &c.; and in all cases where mercury has been indelicately administered.

To be had only of R. L. PERRY & CO., Surgeons, 19, Brompton-road, Oxford-street, London, W. Sent carefully packed, on receipt of 11s.; free by post, 12s., for stamps or Post-offices order, or on application.

## HOLLOWAYS PILLS.

—Inattention to a diseased stomach begets many of man's severest sufferings. These Pills correct all derangements of that organ, and likewise of every part of the digestive apparatus. They begin by augmenting the appetite, and by inducing gentle relaxation. Thus they cure dyspepsia, biliousness, flatulence, and low spirits.

**CURE YOURSELF.**—All Persons Suffering from Rheumatism, Nervous Debility, &c., arising from indigestion, should read Dr. HENRY'S Key, Y, containing particulars of his new and grand discovery. Issued in England, Ireland, and Scotland. (See "London Letter.") It is the only safe and safe restorer without medicine. Post free, one stamp 5d., Dorset-street Manchester-square.

**A DVICE TO THE INDISCREET.**—Consult Dr. HENRY, 51, Dorset-street, Baker-street, W., in all cases of a private nature peculiar to either sex. Strictest secrecy, no charge unless cured. Particulars of the New Discovery, six stamps. Hours 10 till 2, and 5 till 10; Sundays, 10 till 3.

**HEALTH AND MANLY VIGOUR.**—A Medical Man of 20 years' experience in the treatment of Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhoea, and other affections which are often acquired in early life, and which sufferers for marriage, and other social duties, has published a book giving the full benefit of his long experience, with a full description for the recovery of health and strength. A single copy sent to any address on receipt of one stamp. Address to the Secretary, Institute of Anatomy, Birmingham.

**V. GUESDON'S CUBEBINE, or Sugar-coated Capsules,** cures with security in a few days gonorrhoea and chronic diseases. Recommended by the most eminent physicians in Europe. It is free of mercury or opium, so injurious to health. 4s. 6d. and 5s. 9d. per box; free by post 5s. 9d. to the inventor, V. Guesdon, French and Pharmaceutical Chemist, 47, Gerrard-street, Soho, London.

**JOZEAS COPAHINE MEGE,** successfully tried in the Paris and London Hospitals, under the care of Messrs. Calender, Hord, Lloyd, Poland, and Legros Clark (Lancet), 6th Nov. 1859, effects a cure in all cases of gonorrhoea, acute or chronic disease.—4s. 6d. per bottle, by post 5s. 9d. to J. JOZEAS, French Chemist, 49, Haymarket, London, and 25, Boulevard Magenta, Paris.

**BILIOUS and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Drowsiness, Giddiness, spasms, and all Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels** are quickly removed by that well-known remedy, FRAMPTON'S PILLS OF LIVER. They remove the commonest and most distressing symptoms with the most successful effect, and where an aperient is required nothing can be better adapted. Sold by all medicine vendors. Price 1s. 11d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

**BRODIE'S SPEEDY CURE.** BROADIE'S GOLD-COATED PILLS, tasteless, adapted for both sexes, are the safest and most speedy cure in all stages of secret diseases, and one day's dose will be sufficient to convince the most scrupulous of their invaluable and unfailing efficacy, and persons are not burdened with those excessive charges generally resorted to by parties resorting to cure those diseases. Boxes 3d., 6d., 1s., and 2s. 6d. Post 3d. extra. 5, Hanway-street, Oxford-street, Stamps taken.

**SAFE AND CERTAIN.**—REEF'S COMPOUND ESSENCE has in all cases proved its decided superiority over every other preparation in the effectual and speedy cure of a certain disorder in all its stages, requiring no alteration of regimen; it is most cases eradicator of every morbid symptom in the shortest space of three days, without doing a stroke of harm, which so often occurs after taking opium and other foreign preparations. It cleanses all impurities from the blood, cleans the skin from blotches and pimples, prevents secondary symptoms, and gives renewed health and strength to constitutional cases that have been weakened by over-indulgence or the injudicious use of mercury. It may be taken by the most delicate of either sex with perfect safety, as well as improvement to their general health. Prepared and sold by J. STIRLING, 31, High-street, Whitechapel, London, in bottles at 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 10s., and 20s. each. J. S. will send it secured in packet, with directions and answers to any inquiries respecting it, to any part of the world, on receipt of a remittance.—It can be had of Barclay and Hous, Farringdon-street; Sanger 150, Oxford-street; and others.

## ESTABLISHED 1804.

**PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVICE.** DR. FREDE, 16, King-street, Holborn, London, may be consulted in all private and family diseases, such as Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, &c. Female complaints treated in a confidential and particular manner. Letters promptly attended to. Hours, 10 a.m. till 10 p.m.

**DR. SMITH** has just published a FREE EDITION of his valuable work, "THE WARNING VOICE TO YOUNG MEN" (116 pages), on the self-cure of nervous debility, loss of memory, dimness of sight, lassitude, &c. Sent post free to any address on receipt of a dissected envelope. Address, Dr. SMITH, 8, Burton-crescent, Tavistock-square, London, W.C.

**TO LADIES ONLY.**—Midwifery, Pregnancy, Obstructions, &c. Medical advice given on all peculiar cases. Letters answered strictly confidentially by Dr. Richardson, Medical Hall, 101, Drury-lane, London. Female powders for irregularities in the menstrual period. Consultation from 9 to 12 morning; 5 to evening.

**GRATIS TO THE AFFLICTED.**—A GRAND DISCOVERY.—For cerebral weakness, nervousness, debility, and all other ailments arising from youthful errors or abuse. By this simple discovery patients may cure themselves, no charge whatever being made until a cure is effected. Patented in England, Ireland, and Scotland. (See London Gazette, Feb. 5, 1864.) The only safe and safe restorer without medicine. One stamp. Enclose one stamp and address, Medical Institute, 52, Dorset-street, London, W.

New Work by the Author of "MANHOOD." Just out, 1864. Pocket Edition, post free, 12 stamps, sealed 12s. 20.

**DR. CURTIS'S MEDICAL GUIDE TO MARRIAGE.** A Practical Treatise on its Physical and Personal Obligations with Instructions to the Married and Unmarried of both Sexes for removing the special difficulties and impediments which deter the happyties of wedded life, being a Complete Code of Guidance for ensuring Fruitful and Happy Unions to Persons contemplating Matrimony. By Dr. J. L. CURTIS, 15, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, London, W.

This work contains plain and simple instructions, and privileges can be recorded, and essential functions strengthened and preserved. Sold by Allen 39, Warwick-lane, and Mann 39, Cornhill, London; or direct from the Author, 15, Albemarle-street, London. A new and revised edition of his popular work "Manhood," a Medical Essay on the Treatment of Nervous Debility, Impotency, &c., which is forwarded at the same price as above.

ALL THOSE WHO INTEND TO MARRY, ALL THOSE WHO FEAR TO MARRY, AND ALL THOSE WHOSE MARRIED LIVES ARE UNHAPPY, DR. LOWE'S "Hints and Helps to Manly Vigour," Healthy Offspring, and Wedded Bliss." Free by post, enclosed, six stamps. Dr. LOWE, Strand Museum, London, W.C.

**A BOOK FOR ALL.** Now ready, price 3d., by post 4d., thirty-two pages, in an elegant cover.

**THE GOLDEN BOOK: A Guide to Health, Happiness, and Long Life.**

A most valuable little work, evidently from a professional pen, and containing a variety of practical instructions conveyed in simple language, suited for the comprehension of all classes of readers. Being perfectly inoffensive in its style it may be studied advantageously by the youth of both sexes. — *Evening Paper.* Published by THOMAS WALKER, 8, Graffton-place, Euston-square.

**TO ALL WHO SUFFER FROM NERVOUSNESS or Loss of Muscular Power.**—The advertiser is in possession of an infallible remedy, by which means those suffering from the above malady may obtain a means of self-cure, whereby they may be quickly restored to health at a trifling cost. The particulars will be forwarded gratis, on the receipt of a stamped addressed envelope. Address, Dr. Douglas, Esq., 1, Holland-street, Brickton, London.

**TO THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WHO ARE NERVOUS AND UNHAPPY,** and who have faithful friends and fear of being disappointed and unsuccessfull.—Health and happiness secured by Dr. Thomas's elaborate work 240 pages, illustrated with hundreds of cases cured and restored to natural power, impotency, loss of power, deficiency of natural strength and power, nervous and mental debility, whether new and arising away of the whole constitution, which may be shatleed and cultivated; obstructions, barrenness, sterility, female complaints, or irregularities, in the period, deficiency of natural strength and power, nervous and mental debility, whether new and arising away of the whole constitution, which may be shatleed and cultivated; obstructions, barrenness, sterility, female complaints, or irregularities, in the period, deficiency of natural strength and power, nervous and mental debility, whether new and arising away of the whole constitution, which may be shatleed and cultivated; obstructions, barrenness, sterility, female complaints, or irregularities, in the period, deficiency of natural strength and power, nervous and mental debility, whether new and arising away of the whole constitution, which may be shatleed and cultivated; obstructions, barrenness, sterility, female complaints, or irregularities, in the period, deficiency of natural strength and power, nervous and mental debility, whether new and arising away of the whole constitution, which may be shatleed and cultivated; obstructions, barrenness, sterility, female complaints, or irregularities, in the period, deficiency of natural strength and power, nervous and mental debility, whether new and arising away of the whole constitution, which may be shatleed and cultivated; obstructions, barrenness, sterility, female complaints, or irregularities, in the period, deficiency of natural strength and power, nervous and mental debility, whether new and arising away of the whole constitution, which may be shatleed and cultivated; obstructions, barrenness, sterility, female complaints, or irregularities, in the period, deficiency of natural strength and power, nervous and mental debility, whether new and arising away of the whole constitution, which may be shatleed and cultivated; obstructions, barrenness, sterility, female complaints, or irregularities, in the period, deficiency of natural strength and power, nervous and mental debility, whether new and arising away of the whole constitution, which may be shatleed and cultivated; obstructions, barrenness, sterility, female complaints, or irregularities, in the period, deficiency of natural strength and power, nervous and mental debility, whether new and arising away of the whole constitution, which may be shatleed and cultivated; obstructions, barrenness, sterility, female complaints, or irregularities, in the period, deficiency of natural strength and power, nervous and mental debility, whether new and arising away of the whole constitution, which may be shatleed and cultivated; obstructions, barrenness, sterility, female complaints, or irregularities, in the period, deficiency of natural strength and power, nervous and mental debility, whether new and arising away of the whole constitution, which may be shatleed and cultivated; obstructions, barrenness, sterility, female complaints, or irregularities, in the period, deficiency of natural strength and power, nervous and mental debility, whether new and arising away of the whole constitution, which may be shatleed and cultivated; obstructions, barrenness, sterility, female complaints, or irregularities, in the period, deficiency of natural strength and power, nervous and mental debility, whether new and arising away of the whole constitution, which may be shatleed and cultivated; obstructions, barrenness, sterility, female complaints, or irregularities, in the period, deficiency of natural strength and power, nervous and mental debility, whether new and arising away of the whole constitution, which may be shatleed and cultivated; obstructions, barrenness, sterility, female complaints, or irregularities, in the period, deficiency of natural strength and power, nervous and mental debility, whether new and arising away of the whole constitution, which may be shatleed and cultivated; obstructions, barrenness, sterility, female complaints, or irregularities, in the period, deficiency of natural strength and power, nervous and mental debility, whether new and arising away of the whole constitution, which may be shatleed and cultivated; obstructions, barrenness, sterility, female complaints, or irregularities, in the period, deficiency of natural strength and power, nervous and mental debility, whether new and arising away of the whole constitution, which may be shatleed and cultivated; obstructions, barrenness, sterility, female complaints, or irregularities, in the period, deficiency of natural strength and power, nervous and mental debility, whether new and arising away of the whole constitution, which may be shatleed and cultivated; obstructions, barrenness, sterility, female complaints, or irregularities, in the period, deficiency of natural strength and power, nervous and mental debility, whether new and arising away of the whole constitution, which may be shatleed and cultivated; obstructions, barrenness, sterility, female complaints, or irregularities, in the period, deficiency of natural strength and power, nervous and mental debility, whether new and arising away of the whole constitution, which may be shatleed and cultivated; obstructions, barrenness, sterility, female complaints, or irregularities, in the period, deficiency of natural strength and power, nervous and mental debility, whether new and arising away of the whole constitution, which may be shatleed and cultivated; obstructions, barrenness, sterility, female complaints, or irregularities, in the period, deficiency of natural strength and power, nervous and mental debility, whether new and arising away of the whole constitution, which may be shatleed and cultivated; obstructions, barrenness, sterility, female complaints, or irregularities, in the period, deficiency of natural strength and power, nervous and mental debility, whether new and arising away of the whole constitution, which may be shatleed and cultivated; obstructions, barrenness, sterility, female complaints, or irregularities, in the period, deficiency of natural strength and power, nervous and mental debility, whether new and arising away of the whole constitution, which may be shatleed and cultivated; obstructions, barrenness, sterility, female complaints, or irregularities, in the period, deficiency of natural strength and power, nervous and mental debility, whether new and arising away of the whole constitution, which may be shatleed and cultivated; obstructions, barrenness, sterility, female complaints, or irregularities, in the period, deficiency of natural strength and power, nervous and mental debility, whether new and arising away of the whole constitution, which may be shatleed and cultivated; obstructions, barrenness, sterility, female complaints, or irregularities, in the period, deficiency of natural strength and power, nervous and mental debility, whether new and arising away of the whole constitution, which may be shatleed and cultivated; obstructions, barrenness, sterility, female complaints, or irregularities, in the period, deficiency of natural strength and power, nervous and mental debility, whether new and arising away of the whole constitution, which may be shatleed and cultivated; obstructions, barrenness, sterility, female complaints, or irregularities, in the period, deficiency of natural strength and power, nervous and mental debility, whether new and arising away of the whole constitution, which may be shatleed and cultivated; obstructions, barrenness, sterility, female complaints, or irregularities, in the period, deficiency of natural strength and power, nervous and mental debility, whether new and arising away of the whole constitution, which may be shatleed and cultivated; obstructions, barrenness, sterility, female complaints, or irregularities, in the period, deficiency of natural strength and power, nervous and mental debility, whether new and arising away of the whole constitution, which may be shatleed and cultivated; obstructions, barrenness, sterility, female complaints, or irregularities, in the period, deficiency of natural strength and power, nervous and mental debility, whether new and arising away of the whole constitution, which may be shatleed and cultivated; obstructions, barrenness, sterility, female complaints, or irregularities, in the period, deficiency of natural strength and power, nervous and mental debility, whether new and arising away of the whole constitution, which may be shatleed and cultivated; obstructions, barrenness, sterility, female complaints, or irregularities, in the period, deficiency of natural strength and power, nervous and mental debility, whether new and arising away of the whole constitution, which may be shatleed and cultivated; obstructions, barrenness, sterility, female complaints, or irregularities, in the period, deficiency of natural strength and power, nervous and mental debility, whether new and arising away of the whole constitution, which may be shatleed and cultivated; obstructions, barrenness, sterility, female complaints, or irregularities, in the period, deficiency of natural strength and power, nervous and mental debility, whether new and arising away of the whole constitution, which may be shatleed and cultivated; obstructions, barrenness, sterility, female complaints, or irregularities, in the period, deficiency of natural strength and power, nervous and mental debility, whether new and arising away of the whole constitution, which may be shatleed and cultivated; obstructions, barrenness, sterility, female complaints, or irregularities, in the period, deficiency of natural strength and power, nervous and mental debility, whether new and arising away of the whole constitution, which may be shatleed and cultivated; obstructions, barrenness, sterility, female complaints, or irregularities, in the period, deficiency of natural strength and power, nervous and mental debility, whether new and arising away of the whole constitution, which may be shatleed and cultivated; obstructions, barrenness, sterility, female complaints, or irregularities, in the period, deficiency of natural strength and power, nervous and mental debility, whether new and arising away of the whole constitution, which may be shatleed and cultivated; obstructions, barrenness, sterility, female complaints, or irregularities, in the period, deficiency of natural strength and power, nervous and mental debility, whether new and arising away of the whole constitution, which may be shatleed and cultivated; obstructions, barrenness, sterility, female complaints, or irregularities, in the period, deficiency of natural strength and power, nervous and mental debility, whether new and arising away of the whole constitution, which may be shatleed and cultivated; obstructions, barrenness, sterility, female complaints, or irregularities, in the period, deficiency of natural strength and power, nervous and mental debility, whether new and arising away of the whole constitution, which may be shatleed and cultivated; obstructions, barrenness, sterility, female complaints, or irregularities, in the period, deficiency of natural strength and power, nervous and mental debility, whether new and arising away of the whole constitution, which may be shatleed and cultivated; obstructions, barrenness, sterility, female complaints, or irregularities, in the period, deficiency of natural strength and power, nervous and mental debility, whether new and arising away of the whole constitution, which may be shatleed and cultivated; obstructions, barrenness, sterility, female complaints, or irregularities, in the period, deficiency of natural strength and power, nervous and mental debility, whether new and arising away of the whole constitution, which may be shatleed and cultivated; obstructions, barrenness, sterility, female complaints, or irregularities, in the period, deficiency of natural strength and power, nervous and mental debility, whether new and arising away of the whole constitution, which may be shatleed and cultivated; obstructions, barrenness, sterility, female complaints, or irregularities, in the period, deficiency of natural strength and power, nervous and mental debility, whether new and arising away of the whole constitution, which may be shatleed and cultivated; obstructions, barrenness, sterility, female complaints, or irregularities, in the period, deficiency of natural strength and power, nervous and mental debility, whether new and arising away of the whole constitution, which may be shatleed and cultivated; obstructions, barrenness, sterility, female complaints, or irregularities, in the period, deficiency of natural strength and power, nervous and mental debility, whether new and arising away of the whole constitution, which may be shatleed and cultivated; obstructions, barrenness, sterility, female complaints, or irregularities, in the period, deficiency of natural strength and power, nervous and mental debility, whether new and arising away of the whole constitution, which may be shatleed and cultivated; obstructions, barrenness, sterility, female complaints, or irregularities, in the period, deficiency of natural strength and power, nervous and mental debility, whether new and arising away of the whole constitution, which may be shatleed and cultivated; obstructions, barrenness, sterility, female complaints, or irregularities, in the period, deficiency of natural strength and power, nervous and mental debility, whether new and arising away of the whole constitution, which may be shatleed and cultivated; obstructions, barrenness, sterility, female complaints, or irregularities, in the period, deficiency of natural strength and power, nervous and mental debility, whether new and arising away of the whole constitution, which may be shatleed and cultivated; obstructions, barrenness, sterility, female complaints, or irregularities, in the period, deficiency of natural strength and power, nervous and mental debility, whether new and arising away of the whole constitution, which may be shatleed and cultivated; obstructions, barrenness, sterility, female complaints, or irregularities, in the period, deficiency of natural strength and power, nervous and mental debility, whether new and arising away of the whole constitution, which may be shatleed and cultivated; obstructions, barrenness, sterility, female complaints, or irregularities, in the period, deficiency of natural strength and power, nervous and mental debility, whether new and arising away of the whole constitution, which may be shatleed and cultivated; obstructions, barrenness, sterility, female complaints, or irregularities, in the period, deficiency of natural strength and power, nervous and mental debility, whether new and arising away of the whole constitution, which may be shatleed and cultivated; obstructions, barrenness, sterility, female



